The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3095. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Startling Reports from the Upper Potomac.

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Important Arrests of Secession Agents.

SUPPRESSION OF SECESSION NEWSPAPERS.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 22.

The steamer *Yankee* arrived last evening. She comes for repairs, and will leave to-morrow. Her officers report eleven steamers and four cutters at Aquia Creek. Everything there is quiet. The report that the rebels had erected batteries on the Maryland side, below Aquia Creek, is untrue.

The *Columbia* arrived with Government stores to-day, bringing with her a sloop called the *Eagle*, seized below.

COL. DURYEE.

Col. ABRAHAM DURYEE is here from Baltimore. Gen. SCOTT favors his appointment as a Brigadier-General. He has been acting as such for some time, and with great efficiency.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Trustworthy intelligence from Northwestern Virginia states that Gen. ROSECRANS is securely intrenched, and with a sufficient force to remove any cause of apprehension for his safety. The rebels are reported intrenching themselves at a distance of from fifteen to twenty miles, and with a force variously estimated at from nine to twenty thousand men.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

The stage coach to Leonardstown, from this city, was intercepted this morning by a small detachment of our troops, by order of Gen. PORTER. A close examination was made of the passengers and baggage, and the result disclosed a quantity of correspondence designed for the rebels in Virginia. Much of it was written in mysterious language, and none had the signatures of the writers attached. Two of the party were arrested, and are now in custody.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH MUTINEERS.

The Court-martial took up the case of the New-York Seventy-ninth mutineers this morning, and was proceeding with the trial of Geo. Showell, Geo. Fibble, George Bland, Bernard Daily, Alexander Irving, Patrick Lynch, Patrick McGovern, and John McMahon, when an order came from the War Department for the Court to adjourn to the 20th of next month. It is said that this order was obtained through the influence of Gen. EWEN, of the New-York State militia. Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT, of the Seventy-ninth, is here.

REVIEWED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. BAKER'S California Regiment had a parade to-day, and was reviewed by the President. The regiment presented a fine appearance.

ANOTHER COURT-MARTIAL.

Lieut.-Col. FRANK O'KEEFE, of the New-York Fifteenth, is on trial before a court-martial on a charge of violating orders.

THE NEW-YORK COMPTROLLER.

Hon. ROBT. DENNISTON, Comptroller of New-York, is on a visit to Washington. He comes to arrange some pecuniary matters with the War and Treasury Departments.

COL. M'CUNN.

The report that Col. MCCUNN has been found guilty of insubordination and dismissed from his command, is premature. The evidence in the case is not yet all in—an alleged important witness for the defence being absent from the city.

THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The announcement that the Sixty-ninth would return for the war is received with great satisfaction by the President and the military authorities.

SENATOR WILSON ON THE STAFF.

Senator WILSON has accepted the appointment on Gen. MCCLELLAN'S staff, tendered him some days ago, but which he declined at the time, because he entertained a purpose of raising a regiment in Massachusetts.

THE NEW-YORK ALLIANCE.

Rev. CHARNCEY GOSS, the Secretary of the New-York Alliance, has visited all the Chaplains connected with the New-York regiments, and ascertained generally their fitness and their wants. He expresses himself gratified with the devotion of the Chaplains, and the earnestness with which they are discharging their duties.

FAILURE OF THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

The failure to receive the New-York papers has created a general dissatisfaction. I learn that the Marshal at Philadelphia had instructions to seize the *Day Book*, *News* and *Journal of Commerce*, and to do this had to stop all. They were done up in the same package with others, and could not be separated in time to let those come on with the train that were not deemed contraband. The few papers sent by mail came through as usual.

ANOTHER REVIEW.

Gen. MCCLELLAN reviewed Gen. FRANKLIN'S Brigade. He was accompanied by most of his Staff.

THE BALTIMORE REBELS.

I am reliably informed that since last Saturday the leading rebels of Baltimore have been waiting up of nights to receive the rebel Army, many fearing they would miss the sight if they went to sleep. It was only last night that they reluctantly concluded the proposed coming had been postponed on account of the weather.

REBEL MOVEMENTS AND RUMORS.

There was a rumor this morning that the rebels had crossed the river at Leesburgh, but the statement is not true, the rebels not yet having occupied any point on this side of the river. There is no doubt that the rebels have fallen back nearly to Centreville, and that they are drawing off their men from the vicinity of the Capitol, probably towards Leesburgh. They have several objects in doing this. First, it is certain that their reliable sources of information have been cut off, and that they have now no infallible reports of the numbers, condition and purposes of our troops. Several hasty movements lately made by them show conclusively that they have been uncertain as to the movements of our troops, or had been misguided. Then there is much sickness among them, and they have been forced to disperse over the country in order to prevent the demoralization of their forces by the discouragement which much sickness invariably engenders. They also lack medical attendance, and have to rely much on the village doctors, and so they send small commands through the country. A third cause for their dispersing is the fact that they must keep back to the railroads to obtain supplies. There is literally nothing left this side of Manasses, and nothing there except what the railroad brings. They have very little means of transport except by rail, and therefore cannot occupy the country immediately in front of Washington. It is probable, as I said, that they will go mostly towards Leesburgh, as they are fearful BANKS' column will drop in there some day, and by a quick march cut off their connection with Western Virginia, *via* Strasburgh and Winchester.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 22.

A feeling of perfect security pervades our entire community, both in the social and business relations. The reports, therefore, that our citizens are panic-struck, and that men, women and children are fleeing from the city, are positively untrue. Some apprehensions existed several days ago, but this was soon quieted by the measures of the Administration to guard against all possible contingencies. The feints of the Confederates on the line of the Potomac are now better understood, and military men whose opinions are entitled to great respect say that even with the ordinary dependence on raw troops they would desire nothing better than for Gen. JOHNSTON or Gen. BEAUREGARD to attempt that part of the Confederate programme, which contemplates an advance towards Washington. It is reasonably suspected that this rallying cry is adopted to sustain the flagging spirits of the rebel troops, whose numbers, it is positively known, are fast thinning by small-pox, measles, pneumonia and other diseases.

Many absurd stories are from time to time propogated by persons active in causing dissensions among our troops, and among the latest is, that Gen. JOHNSTON has crossed the Potomac, together with other important movements, but special inquiry at the proper source to-day warrants a positive contradiction. It is certain no such information has reached the Head-quarters of the Army.

Senator WILSON several days ago was pressingly tendered by Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN a position on his staff, since which time he has had the subject under consideration. To-day he has, by the advice of Secretary CAMERON, accepted of the appointment, from the advantages of which it is considered he will be able to render more efficient service as Chairman of the Senate's Committee on Military Affairs. Senator WILSON leaves Washington to morrow to aid in the organization of a regiment in Massachusetts with a flying battery of artillery attached, he having already obtained authority for that purpose.

The Navy Department has had the Maryland shore of the lower Potomac examined. The expedition was under the direction of Major REYNOLDS, of the Marine Corps. It landed at three different points, and scoured the surrounding country, but discovered no signs of hostility, nor anything to capture or destroy.

Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY, of the Ordnance Corps, has been promoted to a Brigadier-General of that Bureau, Major SYMINGTON to one of its two Colonels, and the four Majors of the corps to its Lieutenant-Colonels, excepting Major JOHN F. LEE, who prefers to remain in the discharge of the duties of his position as Major and Judge-Advocate-General.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Yesterday, through the exertions of Major LEMON, commanding the Guard here, Miss WINDLE, formerly of Delaware, but more recently of Philadelphia, and of late a correspondent of the Southern Press, was arrested in the act of leaving for Washington by the steamboat. She is a highly educated lady, and the authoress of several works, published while she resided in Philadelphia, among which was a *Legend of the Waldenses*; also, *A Visit to Melrose*. Miss WINDLE has resided here for the past month, where her movements have been closely watched. She boldly avowed her secession proclivities, and made no secret of her correspondence with the leaders of the rebel Army. After a hearing, she was sent to Washington.

AUGUSTUS SCHAFFER, of Gloucester, N. J., belonging to Capt. TOWN'S Philadelphia Company of Kentucky Cavalry, was severely wounded in the head yesterday while out with a scouting party towards Fairfax Court-house.

This has been an eventful day with the military men in the Department of Alexandria, caused by a review of the Division by Gen. MCCLELLAN and his staff. The customary salute was fired, and the new General expressed himself as highly pleased with the condition of the troops.

The new order in relation to passes between here and Washington is now rigidly enforced, much to the inconvenience of those who are unable to prove their loyalty. A large number of Alexandrians were unable to return home to-night, as Provost Marshal POTTER, of Washington, requires all receiving passes to be personally vouched for as Union men.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

RUMORED CROSSING BY THE REBELS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 22.

The *Enquirer*, of this city, has a pretended Washington dispatch, describing a flank movement of the column of Gen. BANKS from Harper's Ferry and Sandy Hook, and the occupation of the Ferry by the rebels, and the passage of the Potomac by Gen. JOHNSTON'S forces.

The following is the dispatch to the *Enquirer* alluded to above. It is dated at Washington, Aug. 21:

"Information has been received here to-day that leaves no room for doubt that BANKS' column has made a flank movement from Harper's Ferry and Sandy Hook. A gradual concentration of troops in the neighborhood of Monocacy was followed by a general movement of the Army, and by noon of Saturday not a tent or a soldier was to be seen in or about Sandy Hook.

The pickets were withdrawn from Harper's Ferry on Thursday night, and the rebels in squads immediately entered the town. The fact that they immediately exchanged shots across the river, indicating the presence of a considerable force there.

The promptness with which they entered the town, almost before our pickets had reached the Maryland shore, shows that they were kept fully informed of our movements by the spies, which they undoubtedly manage to keep within the National lines in spite of all precautions.

One thing is very certain, however, that the general movement of the Army was kept profoundly secret from its own officers, few of whom knew that it was to take place.

The rebel Army, it is asserted, crossed the Potomac last night in force, notwithstanding the high stage of the river was supposed to be a check upon such a movement. This bold and reckless course of Gen. JOHNSTON is remarkable, as it divides his forces, and places in his rear a wide river to hinder his retreat, which is certain to take place. Gen. SCOTT and Gen. MCCLELLAN will meet the occasion, for which they are fully prepared.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 22.

From information, believed to be reliable, there is good warrant for saying that the report of Gen. JOHNSTON crossing the Potomac is false.

GEN. BANKS REPORTED TO HAVE ADVANCED TO WINCHESTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Private information from Gen. BANKS' column says he had advanced to Winchester and taken possession, notwithstanding the opposition of 4,000 rebels.

THE MOVEMENT TO MONOCACY.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

POINT OF ROCKS, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

EDITOR STAR: The whole of Gen. BANKS' command has left Sandy Hook, and will encamp for the time being near the mouth of the Monocacy River on the Potomac. The rebel pickets occupied Harper's Ferry last night. There was firing by pickets across the river, and it is said two of the rebels were killed. The work upon the bridge is suspended. It wanted but two spans to complete it. The impression is that JOHNSTON will move this way in force. He will get a hot reception. It is possible that as Harper's Ferry is not occupied, and but one regiment at Sandy Hook, they may turn their attention that way. As we occupy the railroad not far from it, a movement to cut them off could soon be made. There is reliable information here that the enemy is concentrated at Leesburgh, some thousands strong, with field pieces. The cool weather and the approach of September will soon bring on movements in this region, and we should not be surprised if BANKS' column will soon be in active work. He is a man of excellent judgment, and all have confidence in him. All well and in good spirits, and want to see JOHNSTON.

SKIRMISH IN VIRGINIA.

THE ELEVENTH OHIO BEAT BACK FOUR THOUSAND REBELS.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 22.

A skirmish took place at Hawk's Nest, in Kanawha Valley, eight miles beyond Gauley, on the 20th inst. The rebels, who were 4,000 strong, advanced to where the Eleventh Ohio had erected a barricade, and were driven back with the loss of fifty killed and a considerable number wounded and taken prisoners. Our loss amounted to none killed, two slightly wounded, and one missing. Our forces captured quite a number of horses and equipments.

Another report by the steamer from Kanawha to-night, says O. JENNINGS WISE was taken prisoner, but it is doubtful.

SEIZURE OF STEAMBOATS BY THE REBELS.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Private dispatches received here say that the Tennesseeans seized at Paducah, Ky., to-day, the Evansville and Paducah mail boat, and took her with her cargo up the Tennessee River.

THE CARRICK'S FORD PRISONERS.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 22.

The twenty-three prisoners taken at Carricks' Ford, and who arrived here yesterday, were this afternoon sent to Fortress Monroe, from whence it is understood they will be sent home under a flag of truce. They were lodged at the Gilmore House, and most kindly treated. On their way to the boat, quite a large crowd followed, some cheering and occasional shouting for JEFF. DAVIS. A few arrests were made, but there was no disturbance of a serious character.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS SUPPRESSED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 22.

On the arrival of the train from New-York this morning, United States Marshal MILWARD, assisted by his officers, examined all the bundles of papers brought by the train, and seized every copy of the New-York *Daily News*. Its sale is totally suppressed.

The Marshal also seized all the bundles of *Daily News* at the Express offices in this city for the West and South, including over one thousand copies for Louisville, and nearly five hundred for Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria and Annapolis.

THE "CHRISTIAN OBSERVER" SUPPRESSED.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 22.

United States Marshal MILWARD took possession this afternoon of the office of the *Christian Observer*, in consequence of a late virulent article on the "Unholy War."

MORE SECESSION PAPERS IN DANGER.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Thursday, Aug. 22.

The Sheriff has called out a *posse* to protect the offices of the *Democrat* and *Republikaner*, their proprietors anticipating an attack. There is much excitement. All classes entertain a strong feeling of resentment against the papers.

MORE IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 22.

THOMAS J. CARSON, WALTER M. KELLY and WM. M. PEGRAM, arrested at Harrisburgh, arrived in this city this evening, and were taken in custody by the Marshal for examination to-morrow. A number of letters and about $100,000 in drafts, dated Richmond, upon New-York firms, were found secreted upon their persons.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. MORGAN.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Proclamation by EDWIN D. MORGAN, *Governor of the State of New-York:*

A conspiracy, not the work of a day, but the result of years of false, wicked and traitorous machinations, has for several months disturbed the peace of the State of New-York, and of the National Union. Its movements have been marked by violence and fraud; wherever it has manifested itself it has disregarded the rights of citizens, coerced them into the ranks of its armies, and exercised an absolute control over person and property, in utter defiance of the Constitution and laws of the land. Ambitious and designing men, disappointed in their personal aims, have been enabled, chiefly by misrepresenting the feelings of one portion of the country toward the other, to usurp and exercise a power which has become not only tyrannical and oppressive in several States whose Constitutional Governments it has temporarily suspended, but dangerous to the entire Union. The pretences originally held forth as a justification for acts of lawlessness and treason, have been laid aside. The intention of the leaders of this wicked rebellion to destroy the Union, cemented by the blood of our forefathers, is now fully manifest, and elated by an accidental success, they audaciously threaten the National Capital.

As chief Magistrate of the State, it is my solemn duty to warn all good and loyal men of the dangers to which our institutions are exposed, and to urge upon them the necessity of an earnest and zealous co-operation with the authorities of the State and General Government; of a cheerful contribution of their means to support the public credit, and of active enrollment in the forces now being organized for the defence of the Union; convinced that the tranquility of the country, so wantonly disturbed, can only be restored by the prompt and vigorous suppression of rebellion and treason, whenever they may appear. The representatives of the people of the United States, lately convened in Congress at the call of a constitutionally elected President, in view of the perils which surround the Union, have, by legislative enactments, provided for liberal supplies of men and means for the enforcement of the laws, and have thus invited a hearty and zealous response on the part of several States. New-York has never wavered in her devotion to the Union. She prizes it on account of the many blessings which all parts of the country alike have received from it,—on account of the memory of her patriot sons, by whose blood it was purchased, and for the inestimable benefit it confers upon the present and secures to future generations. Her noble response to the call of the President in April last, was such as preserved to her the proud title she has long borne in the family of States.

Another stage in the great rebellion has been reached, and the Government, appreciating the dangers now menacing it, appeals for aid. The whole country, the civilized world, now looks to the State of New-York. Let the response be worthy of her history. Let her answer go back in full ranks of earnest men, who, justly valuing the magnitude of the interests involved, temporarily relinquish their pursuits and prepare to meet the crisis.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed the privy seal of this State, at the City of Albany, this 22d of August, in the year of our Lord 1861.]

By the Governor. EDWIN D. MORGAN.

LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

Gov. CURTIN has issued the following proclamation:

Pennsylvania ss., A. G. Curtin, Governor:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A Proclamation to the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Washington is again believed to be in danger. The President has made an earnest appeal for all the men that can be furnished to be sent forward without delay. If Pennsylvania now puts forth her strength, the hordes of hungry rebels may be swept down to the latitudes where they belong. If she falters, the sent of tumults, disorder and rapine may be transferred to her own soil. Let every man so act that he will not be ashamed to look at his mother, his wife or sisters.

In this emergency it devolves upon me to call upon all commanders of companies to report immediately to the head-quarters of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburgh, that means may be provided for their immediate transportation, with the men under their commands.

The three-months volunteers, whose discharge has so weakened the Army, are urged by every consideration of feeling, duty and patriotism, to resume their arms at the call of their country, and aid the other men of Pennsylvania in quelling the traitors.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburgh, this 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1861, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-sixth.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Ky., Aug. 22.

The tressle work on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Sonora was washed away last night. The passengers and mails were detained five hours. It will be repaired to-morrow.

Another tressle bridge on the Lebanon Branch, two miles from Lebanon, was washed away.

A special dispatch to the *Courier*, dated Paducah, says the gun-boat *Conestaga* came here this morning with 250 men, captured the steamer *W. B. Terry*, and took her to Cairo yesterday, and that a thousand LINCOLN troops came to Blandville, Ky., captured two citizens of that place, and took them to Cairo as prisoners.

The *Courier* also says that the excitement yesterday in Lexington was very great on the arrival of guns sent from the National Government, which was increased by the turning out of the Home and State Guards and the arrival of Cavalry. The *Courier* says difficulty would have been inaugurated but for the persuasion of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, who addressed the crowd, urging no violence, but to permit the troops to convey the guns to their destination.

The *Courier* says that the excitement was so great along the road, that further shipments will not be attempted at present.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 21, *via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 22.

There is nothing of interest proper to communicate from this point to-day.

Gen. WOOL held a grand review and inspection this morning.

THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE CONGRESS.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 22.

The United States frigate *Congress*, from Rio de Janeiro, is below.

MORE OF THE PRIVATEERS.

The British brig *Andover*, Capt. LAPIELLE, arrived yesterday from Savanna la Mar, Jam., and reports that on the 17th inst., off Cape Hatteras, she was boarded from a privateer steamer; she could not learn her name, and there was none on her stern. She was a side-wheel river-boat, about 200 tons, and mounted two guns—one a small pivot, and the other a large stationary gun amidships. They reported having several prizes in Hatteras Inlet, one of which was the brig *Itasca*. They further stated that they expected a United States brig-of-war along that way, and if she came, they, with two other larger vessels, intended to attack her.

The officers and boat's crew of the privateer were all apparently Eastern men, as they appeared to be conversant with the antecedents of the brig, she having formerly belonged to Boston. She was sold by the Sheriff, and bought by Messrs. HENRY, DE GIOVA & Co., of this City, and is now sailing under British colors.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL FORCES.

INDEPEN, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* learns that Gen. PRENTISS has been assigned to the command of a division, embracing the several points in this vicinity, viz.: Cape Girardeau, Cairo, and Bird's Point.

Gen. GRANT, who was formerly in command here, has been ordered to Jefferson City, where he will establish his head-quarters.

Col. Ross' regiment started for Fredericktown, in Madison County, to-day.

The enemy is reported to be on St. Francis River to-day, having left Cedar Creek. They have received reinforcements from Gen. HARDER, with artillery, and are waiting to cut off Col. HECKER, who is at Cedar Creek.

Gen. HARDER'S command still remains at Greenville. A rebel camp of 1,000 strong, is reported near Lesterville, on Black Creek, about fifteen miles southwest of here, with forces also at Centreville, Marble Creek and Fredericktown.

PROCLAMATION OF BEN MCCULLOCH.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The following proclamation has been issued:

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI: Having been called by the Governor of your State to assist in driving the National forces out of the State, and restoring the people to their just rights, I have come among you simply with the view of making war upon Northern foes and to drive them back. I give the oppressed of your State an opportunity of again standing up as freemen, and uttering their true sentiments. You have been overrun and trampled upon by the mercenary hordes of the North. Your beautiful State has been nearly subjugated, but those sons of Missouri who have continued in arms, together with my forces, came back upon the enemy, and we have gained over them a great and signal victory. Their General-in-Chief is slain, and many other of their other general officers wounded; their army is in full flight, and now if the true men of Missouri will rise up and rally around their standard, the State will be redeemed.

I do not come among you to make war upon any of your people, whether of Union or otherwise. The Union people will all be protected in their rights and property. It is earnestly recommended to them to return to their homes. Prisoners of the Union party which have been arrested by the army will be released, and allowed to return to their friends.

Missouri must be allowed to choose her own destiny. No oaths binding your consciences will be administered.

I have driven the enemy from among you. The time has now arrived for the people of the State to act. There is no time to procrastinate. She must take her position, be it North or South.

BEN MCCULLOCH, Commanding.

The following general order has also been promulgated:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF WESTERN ARMY, NEAR SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 12, 1861.

The General Commanding takes great pleasure in announcing to the Army under his command the signal victory it has just gained. Soldiers of Louisiana, of Arkansas, of Missouri, and of Texas, nobly have you sustained yourselves. Shoulder to shoulder you have met the enemy and driven him before you. Your first battle has been glorious, and your General is proud of you.

The opposing force, composed mostly of the old regular Army of the North, have thrown themselves upon you confident of victory, but by great gallantry and determined courage you have routed it with great slaughter. Several pieces of artillery and many prisoners are now in your hands.

The Commander-in-Chief of the enemy is slain, and many of the general officers wounded.

The flag of the Confederacy now floats near Springfield, the stronghold of the enemy.

The friends of our cause who have been imprisoned there are released.

While announcing to the Army the great victory, the General hopes that the laurels you have gained will not be tarnished by a single outrage. The private property of citizens of either party must be respected. Soldiers who fought as you did day before yesterday cannot rob or plunder. By order of

BEN MCCULLOCH.

JAS. MCINTOSH, Captain C. S. A. and Adjt.-General.

THE LATE BATTLE AT WILSON'S CREEK.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Two members of the First Kansas Regiment arrived here from Springfield, to-day, having been released by Gen. PRICE, of the Confederate Army. They report that Thursday following the retreat from Springfield, BEN MCCULLOCH started in pursuit of Gen. SIGEL, with 8,000 cavalry and nine pieces of artillery, but after one day's march, learning that Gen. SIGEL had been reinforced, gave up pursuit and marched toward Jefferson City. Quite a number of the wounded on both sides have died since our forces left Springfield.

Col. COFFEY, who was a prisoner in the National camp, and who was released on parole by Gen. LYON, a short time since, was wounded on the rebel side, and has since lost a leg.

Official reports foot up the National loss in the battle at Wilson's Creek as follows: Killed 223, wounded 721, missing 291.

A large number of the missing men were taken prisoners by the rebels, and have since been released.

TROOPS TO JOIN GEN. PRICE.

KANSAS CITY, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Information of the organization of large forces of Secessionists is received here. From 1,500 to 2,000 will leave Jackson County this week, and as many more from Lafayette County, all *en route* for the secession head-quarters.

Rumors of an attack on this city are current.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The Committee of Safety appointed by Gen. POPE in Callaway, Lincoln and Pike Counties, report satisfactory accounts of affairs in their counties. Many lawless characters have been driven out of the region, and the counties north of the river, being deprived of their presence, are becoming quiet and settled.

RELEASE OF JOHN A. BROWNLEE.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 22.

JOHN A. BROWNLEE was released from custody to-day upon condition that he resign his position as President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and leave the city and remain in some Free State; not to return here without the consent of the military authorities.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, ST. PAUL, Aug. 17, 1861.

Mrs. McKune, Morristown, Rice County, Minnesota:

RESPECTED MADAM: It is my melancholy duty to inform you that, when Adjutant-General SANDERS was recently on an official visit to the First Regiment at Washington, he was intrusted with the sword, Bible and uniform of your lamented husband, who fell with so much gallantry on the fatal field near Manassas Junction, Va., on the 21st of July, ult., and that these memorials of your brave husband are now held here, subject to your order.

While you will, I know, treasure these relics as precious mementos of the beloved departed, believe me with no less affection will the people of this State cherish the memory of the gallant deeds and self-sacrificing patriotism of Capt. LEWIS MCKUNE. History will transmit his name with honorable mention

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

A General Court-martial convened here, at Fort Columbus, by order of the Secretary of War, all delinquents at the Station are to be brought before it. Eight men, charged with desertion and disobedience of orders, will be put on the stand to-day.

A detachment of United States troops arrived in town yesterday, and were immediately sent over to Governor's Island. They were enlisted in Philadelphia.

A detachment of sailors for the Navy, arrived here last evening from Buffalo, which is doing splendid recruiting service. The men were sent to the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to and promoted in the United States Corps of Engineers:

FOR CHIEF ENGINEERS—A. Henderson, S. D. Hibbert, J. W. Moore, G. R. Johnson, J. B. Kimball, W. H. Rutherford.

FOR FIRST ASSISTANTS—E. Hoyt, N. B. Little, John Johnson, G. S. Bright, Edward Marsland, W. P. DeSanno, Philip Inch, R. W. McCleary, Isaac Newton, John Long, P. L. Mars, H. B. Nones.

FOR SECOND ASSISTANTS—James W. de Kraft, Chas. Fisher, Daniel Smith, Geo. H. Riley, J. L. Lay, P. A. Lorering, Thos. J. Griffen, R. A. Copeland, F. E. Brown, J. P. Sprague, E. Olson, C. H. Ball, C. A. Chiply, R. H. Harris, Wm. Musgrave.

FOR THIRD ASSISTANTS—E. R. Arnold, T. E. Brock, H. W. Scott, C. Andrake, H. D. McEwen, Wm. P. Frost, J. R. Oakford, H. Barstow, A. Mitchell, G. H. Hunt, A. Colen, H. H. Cline, G. W. W. Dove, O. Longmore, G. W. Melville, R. H. Thurston, E. W. Keith, Thos. W. Rae, F. C. Plindle, E. H. Seymour, G. W. Thorn, W. W. Shipman, J. C. Huntley, A. E. F. Mullin, E. N. Ellis, H. H. Burritt, J. E. Cooper, S. Lynch, J. Van Hozenburges, J. Lowe, T. S. Smith, O. D. Lawle, E. Harsen, A. W. Morley, F. L. Cooper, E. Wells, T. M. R. Daniels, J. D. Toppin, J. H. Ames, G. F. Hunt, S. Crolins, B. F. Wood, H. F. Bradford, J. W. Huxley, F. E. Eckel, W. D. Smith, C. E. Emery, G. M. L. McCartey, W. R. Echart, F. C. Goodwin, L. Sullivan, L. A. Haverly, H. D. Sellman, B. Bunce, J. T. Hawkins, F. G. Smith, Wm. H. Harrison, Wm. M. Habershaw, F. Bull, Jr., T. Allen, H. S. Leonard.

Of the above number, five of the first assistants, seven of the second assistants, and the sixty-one third assistants were new appointments, making a total addition to the corps of seventy-three.

A pretty reliable dispatch received in this City yesterday contradicts the rumor of Major LYNDE'S surrender. It is said that his position was impregnable to any force the enemy could bring against him. Major LYNDE is a Vermonter, and known to be one of the most loyal men in the service. He entered the Army in 1827.

The Capt. PORTER who has been dismissed from command of the corvette *St. Marys*, is WILLIAM D. PORTER, of Louisiana. He was appointed from Massachusetts, and is a citizen of the District of Columbia. There are six PORTERS in the Navy, three lieutenants, one commander (W. D.,) one midshipman, one constructor, and one master.

Affairs at the Boston Navy-yard are unusually brisk. There are over 2,000 men employed in the premises, and the monthly disbursements can be little less than $100,000. There are no regular men-of-war fitting out at the Yard; but the recently purchased steam gun-boat, *R. B. Forbes*, the ship *Ino*, the propeller *Young Rover*, the *Lemsbok* and the *Pear Nut*, are all preparing rapidly for sea. The *Forbes* is taking on board a battery consisting of two 32-pounders and a heavy rifle. She is detailed for the blockade fleet.

As we anticipated some time since, Col. BURNS, of Governor's Island, has been ordered to the field. He goes to Missouri.

A letter from the Pacific squadron says that there is a probability of several of the crew of the corvette *St. Marys* being shot. They are said to have acted disloyally, and to have been removed from their vessel, at the suggestion of some of the loyal officers on board. A Court-martial will probably dispose of them in some less severe manner than reported.

The U. S. steam gun-boat *Connecticut* will be put formally in commission, to-day, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. She is filled with stores and provisions for the blockade fleet. Letters and papers for the *Niagara*, *Sabine*, *St. Louis*, *Wyandotte*, *Water Witch*, *R. R. Cuyler*, *Preble*, *South Carolina*, *Colorado* and *Massachusetts*, should be sent to the Naval Lyceum to-day. The *Connecticut* takes out a part of a guard of marines for the *Niagara*.

The chartered vessel *J. C. Kuhn*, and the sailing frigate *Potomac* still lie in the stream. The latter is to sail from the yard on Saturday, and the former will go in commission this forenoon. The *Potomac* is to anchor and remain off the Battery for a few days.

The United States sailing frigate *Sabine*, which returned from Pensacola to Portsmouth, N. H., a short time since, will be reported ready for sea on Monday. She will carry fifty guns, five hundred officers and men.

The authorities of the Navy-yard at Boston have orders to commence overhauling the frigate *Congress* at once. She will be sent back to the blockade fleet.

The gun-boat Mr. WAGENAVELT is contracting for the Navy was launched yesterday, in presence of numerous spectators. She is 158 feet long, 28 feet wide, 12 feet deep, and 350 tons burden. She is pierced for thirteen guns, and is a perfect model of the one launched last week. She was towed to the Novelty Iron Works to receive her machinery.

FOR WASHINGTON.

The steamer *Sachem*, now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, is loading stores for Washington.

The steamer *Quinebaug* sailed yesterday morning with a full cargo of stores for Washington.

THE CREW OF THE SEA-WITCH.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

One of the crew of the schooner *Sea-Witch*, from Curacoa for New-York, loaded with fruit, which was captured by the privateer *Gordon* and taken into Newbern, N. C., reached this city on Saturday, from Baltimore, and applied to the Mayor for aid in reaching New-York, which was promptly furnished. He stated that the crew, upon being brought into Newbern, were sent to prison, where they were sent to Richmond in the schooner *Priscilla*, along with other captives. The captain of the *Sea-Witch* was robbed of all the money he had, and he and the crew were sent home in a destitute condition.

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

A letter dated Aug. 7, says: "Our militia here are all under severe drill. Every white male, from 16 to 60 years old, is now drilling, making ready for the Fall campaign in and about our city. Every store is closed at 4 o'clock daily, and all hands drill. I hear of some good hauls made by our privateers. A little sloop went out past the blockading fleet weeks since, and she has taken three prizes, worth at least $150,000. Where she carries her prizes I do not know. Spain, England, France, or the United States, I cannot say; and if I did, I would not write it. However, it is, that we are making terrible [illegible] Lincoln's shipping.

[*For other Rebellion News see Third and Eighth Pages.*]

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS.

A Day's Experience of a "Special"—What he Does Not Send in Mitigation of What he Does.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

Did it ever occur to the good TIMES' readers—for of course all readers of the TIMES must be good—how much it takes of diligent inquiry on the part of a Washington Correspondent to make up the half or three-quarter column of "special" that, transmitted over the wires, with its editorial array of elongated headings, confronts him with his boiled egg and buckets upon equalizing his digestion with his coffee and toast at the breakfast table? I guess you suppose that one in ten of the individuals that must each morning dissect the [illegible] to be ready for business, and allow but of ten who are really excusable for damning the "special" as a daily deceiver—do you suppose, I wonder, that one in ten, as I said, give the "special" credit for what he does not send? Did it ever occur to him, that if the "special" would only be the passive medium of "sending once," all he hears—and tolerably well authenticated too—that one-half of the "beauty" and all the "booty" of New-York would be taking the first steamer for Europe, and leaving Gotham to the undisputed possession of JEFF. DAVIS and his brother rebels in arms?

Of course none of these things ever did occur to any of the TIMES' readers. After reading the "specials," the "extracts" and the "leaders," it would be indeed an incredulous mortal who could possibly suppose that there had been any winnowing of the heap, let alone an actual investigation and suppression of *canards*. He would be a scouting ass, indeed, who could surmise that "the worst had not been told." I'll illustrate and convince, taking yesterday as a very fair specimen of every day as it goes.

Let me premise by remarking that after ten days of intense heat—the thermometer ranging at 98° in the shade, and somewhere about 112° in the sun—we had been favored with a wet spell, which, with alternating intervals of shower, sunshine and mist, had culminated yesterday in a steady and protracted outpouring of the vials until our streets and highways were either a wide waste of water, or an unfathomable depth of mud. So we opened the day. Of course, as usual, the first plunge of a "Special" is for Willard's. Where else can he go, for where else but there do men aggregate previous to the diurnal assaults upon "the Departments" and "the White House?" Is it not a logical sequence that where there is whisky there are men? and is not Willard's a living fountain of expressed cane? "Indeed it is."

Well, the first man I meet is an old acquaintance from New-York. He has been about Washington waiting for something to turn up. At one time it was to be the Surveyorship of your port; at another it promised to be a Marshalship of a western El Dorado, with jolly JIM NYE for Governor, and Cheyennes and Diggers for polite society; then it settled away down to a lucrative Army contract, with a host of intermediates around which he lingered momentarily; but, finally, it has come to nothing save "a possibility of something." As I said, he lingers around Washington, but as he is a gentleman in deportment, and as "his checks are good as gold," he has not yet come to be a bore, but is entitled to something more than a "How-do-you-do." He takes me facetiously into the soda-shop, and inviting me to a smile, promises that he wants "my candid opinion about that order." "Orders" being as numerous as office-seekers about here, I of course have to ask him what order, and then he explains that, in his opinion, and that "they all say so," the order of the Secretary of War means that Washington is in great danger of a visit, *sans ceremonie*, from Mr. PIERRE TOUTAN BEAUREGARD, and a few thousand of his retainers. It takes some little time to explain to him that a day or two since, my friend "LIEW. BENEDICT, Jr.," of Albany, being a Lieutenant-Colonel of our embryo regiment, which was likely to go to pieces while in the process of formation, had come down to Washington, and explaining the disadvantages and embarrassments of raising regiments under the existing system, had suggested that if Government would only sustain the recruits of his regiment while the companies were being filled up, he could very soon have a regiment in the field that would do honor to himself and good service to the Government. Being a practical man and familiar with the routine and circumlocution of the State authorities, and knowing just how to avoid existing troubles, the War Department had very little difficulty in accepting his suggestions, and giving him the order he desired. And then, that having turned the thing over, the Department had concluded that the same order might work well elsewhere, and so had made it general—never dreaming that its promulgation would be taken as a sign of woe that all was lost, and that abandoning the Capital was a dire necessity if this "order" did not bring to Washington hordes of unarmed defenders.

Hardly was this scare disposed of, than a gentleman who would be a rebel if he did not fear the ultimatum, assured me that "the Confederates" (he always calls rebels Confederates) "had captured two entire companies of our cavalry." "Where," I ask mechanically, and "how," and then "when," and "whose cavalry was it?" Why "they were taken in an ambuscade near Alexandria, last night, and he believed they belonged to the Second Regiment." Pretty definite, that was it not? But let us wait and see what Gen. MANSFIELD knows about it before we telegraph "another disaster" to the TIMES.

Who is this, coming in such hot haste? Another New-York friend. What do you suppose he has to tell? He comes from "the Department," and of course must have heard something. And so he has—nothing less than that "an order has just gone over to New-York, directing Gen. SANDFORD to come to Washington by the next train, with the entire First Division." That is important, if true. With BEAUREGARD coming in one direction, and Gen. SANDFORD in the other, we have a threatened solution of that stunning problem of an "irresistible force coming against an immovable body." Of course, as an enterprising "special," I am bound to make a note of this, but do not send it to the TIMES. It has just enough of probability to justify its transmission, but an order that brings 5,000 men out of New-York, must be on the record, and we shall find it in due time at "the Department."

Before I have run the gauntlet at Willard's, another "reliable gentleman" has told me that "Jo. JOHNSTON has crossed at Williamsport with 20,000 [illegible]," and still another informs me, very confidentially, that "MCCLELLAN and Gen. SCOTT and all the Cabinet have been in consultation since 3 o'clock."

For a half day, is not that a very respectable succession of sensations? Fancy all that, with a stupendous accompaniment of flaring headings, carefully worked out and dished up for the TIMES. It would hardly do to go to dinner with all that on one's mind, so the "Special" betakes himself out of the vortex of rumors, and up to the Departments, where Gen. MANSFIELD tells him that we never had any cavalry at or near Alexandria, and certainly none have been captured by the rebels. The Secretary of War has not heard of JOHNSTON crossing at Williamsport, and Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS has no order on his books for Gen. SANDFORD and the First Division. At the White House, LOUIS—the gentleman at the door, who decides who shall and who shall not see the President—is very positive that neither Gen. MCCLELLAN nor Gen. SCOTT "have been in to-day," and quite as positive "There has been no meeting of the Cabinet, Sir." So all these bubbles have burst, and the "Special" goes to dinner without even an item for the morning telegram, but with an appetite all the sharper for the trotting around he has done in discovering, tracing up, and exploding the "current rumors of the morning."

The afternoon is but a repetition of the morning. A gentleman of the secesh Press assures me that HARDEE, whom we suppose in Missouri commanding 15,000 rebels, is really at Manassas cooperating with BEAUREGARD. This is bad news for the Union men of Missouri, but a terrible disaster for Gen. PIERRE TOUTAN, for if HARDEE bedevils the soldiers at Manassas as he has infantry tactics, there will be little fight left in them.

My secesh friend also informs me that "Griffin's Battery" has joined the rebels. Now, that *is* news indeed. Indeed it will be news to the rebels. It may be true—for with God all things are possible—but I guess I will venture not to send that to the TIMES, even without taking the precaution to go up and ask Capt. GRIFFIN if it is so.

One more illustration of Washington rumors, and I have closed my recital of a day's experience. I am writing upon what I know to be reliable of the day's events, when a transient assistant, who sometimes hangs on the outskirts of Washington life and gathers up items for me, rushes in with a terrific report—a compound of rifled cannon and Minié musket. According to his recital, "it is raining like fury." That I know to be true, feeling it from my damp shoulders clear down to my soaked gaiters. With this promptly admitted truth, he continues that "JOHNSTON is marching on the works on the opposite side of the Potomac; that MCCLELLAN has been in the saddle all day, personally directing our men how to dig pitfalls all along the lines from Chain bridge to below Alexandria, and that having provided these receptacles for JOHNSTON and his men, he will continue in the saddle all night, painfully waiting the result: that while JOHNSTON menaces our front, BEAUREGARD is crossing the Potomac at Occoquan Creek, 20 miles below; that he will turn Fort Washington, and leaving it in the rear, march north on Washington, and after crushing the Excelsior Brigade, will shell the city from the heights where the Insane Asylum stands." My colaborer is assured of "the entire reliability of this statement," for he had it from Lieut. B., who, you recollect, commanded the two Parrott guns that made such unearthly music in front of Blackburn's Ford, on the 17th ult.; and Lieut. B. had further told him, that he had seen an "order" issued from the War Department, commanding the women and children to be gathered away from the country round about the Insane Asylum, which was to be the locale of Gen. PIERRE TOUTAN'S assault. It was easy to conclude that the rain would put out that fire, yet substantially the same story, with terrific variations, was repeated to me three times between the White House and the telegraph office.

There, reader, when you next feel inclined to blow up a "special" for what he does send, remember this rehearsal of one day's *canards*, and give him credit for not sending "a heap," that were it elaborated, would keep New-York at fever heat from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof. When it proves, as I know it frequently does, that the "special" has unnecessarily excited your alarm for the welfare of friends in the Army, and awakened groundless apprehensions for the safety of the Capital, pardon for the few mistakes he commits, by imagining, if you can, what he omits.

LEO.

THE ARMY OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Guerilla Warfare—Movements of the Rebel Leaders—Lee's Attempts to Push Through Our Lines Foiled, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CLARKSBURGH, Va., Saturday, Aug. 17, 1861.

The campaign in Western Virginia appears to be resolving itself into mere guerilla warfare. It was supposed that when LEE posted himself behind the Greenbrier barricade, the fire would soon open along the whole line. It was inferred from his character and career that he would not undertake operations without a powerful army, and that on account of the importance of Western Virginia for the protection of their base line through Tennessee, he would speedily assume the offensive. But true to his cautious and prudent instincts, he seems to be planting himself in strategic positions near the Staunton and Covington Railroad, where he may, with equal facility, menace or defend. Now and then he presumes to feel our outposts, but thus far his manipulations have not met with successes encouraging him to undertake any important enterprise. His Brigadiers, FLOYD and WISE, are in the vicinity of Lewisburgh, with the vanguard, and as they feel their way forward slowly, they either impress all the Union men capable of bearing arms, or drive them inside of our lines. They prefer to capture this class of citizens, that they may use their labor, and in the event of attack to interpose them between themselves and the National fire,—a dilemma by no means agreeable to our loyal brethren, who complain bitterly of the necessity which places them between two fires. Early this week, some sixty of this class were driven to us at Huttonville for protection and subsistence, both of which they received. Others have since claimed the same privilege, and our beneficiaries have become so numerous that economy seems to demand the adoption of a line of policy for future disposition of them. Some express readiness to take up arms and assist us in fighting their battles, but too many prefer our rations and quarters, without incurring the obligations or embarassments involved by taking up arms. Nevertheless, this Department is mooting the question whether the one does not involve the other, and I am disposed to think there will be a practical test of the question. Those who decline the active field duties of a soldier may at least promote the objects of the campaign by contributing labor to our fortifications, while those who are willing to fight will be equipped for service.

I remark, however, that it is difficult to comprehend the reluctance of many of the Union Virginians to wage war against their rebel enemies, who evince for them the consideration which highwaymen display towards gentlemen. Many have been driven from their homes, and their property has been appropriated for rebel use, without so much as "thank you," or Confederate scrip—equally worthless—being proffered in compensation. But propose arms to them, to assist in compelling restitution, and they disgust you with timid excuses. But there are gallant spirits, who joyfully accept loyal service—thus redeeming the people from the reproach of an indifference which patriotic soldiery are apt to construe into disloyalty. Indeed, the practical lukewarmness of so many able-bodied men, and their professed zeal for the Union, are almost inexplicably inconsistent. If one were to attempt an explanation of the subject, I do not perceive how he could avoid a conclusion not flattering to the courage of men who seem so desirous that the National cause shall prevail, and yet do so little to promote it. While the war appears to be degenerating into mere bush-fighting—a description of warfare for which mountaineers are peculiarly fitted—it is aggravating to the Army that the Western Virginians do not appropriate this part of operations to themselves. Their knowledge of the mountain passes, and of rebellious citizens, are advantages which they could use with admirable effect, and our troops, if thus relieved, could be directed to the main object of the war—the suppression of rebellion by conquering its Armies.

It is manifestly improper to report the disposition of our forces, but it is satisfactory to know that LEE'S attempts to push through our lines have been foiled at every point. The Union Virginians, however, would be better satisfied if the "Army of occupation" should be strongly reinforced, and it would be wise policy to give them every assurance of this nature within our power. I am disposed to infer, likewise, that the Commander of this Department would be better satisfied if he had a larger available force within his field of operations, not that he is doubtful of the issue of arms, even supposing his strength should be tested immediately, but that prudence suggests the propriety of having sufficient power to render any movement certain to be successful.

While it is altogether probable that the contest in Western Virginia will be more bitter in future than in the beginning of the war, I am constrained to believe that Autumn will lapse without decisive action. The enemy seems to regard our occupation of this territory as a demonstration upon East Tennessee, or as a flank movement on Eastern Virginia, *via* Staunton, and his operations now seem chiefly directed to check our advance in either direction beyond the line now occupied by our Army.

Meantime the National Army is advancing, concentrating and fortifying, while our scouting parties and small detachments are engaged in clearing out rebel gangs wherever they are collected. Head-quarters remain here, and I suppose the General will not remove for some days.

Gen. ROSECRANS has assigned Brig.-Gen. BENHAM to the command of the Cheat River District—his brigade, for the present, consisting of the Fourth and Ninth Ohio, commanded by Col. LORIN ANDREWS and Col. R. L. MCCOOK respectively. The Third Ohio, Col. MARROW, will also be assigned to him.

WESTERN.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Col. Duryee's Zouaves on Federal Hill—How they are treated—Their Street Parades and Drill.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP "FEDERAL HILL," BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

The New-York Fifth Regiment, (ZOUAVES,) Col. ABARM DURYEE commanding, which has been recruited to 1,046 men, has been encamped on Federal Hill for three weeks past. The command left Old Point Comfort and Fortress Monroe with the anticipation of going speedily into action. The order was to proceed immediately to Washington. The story of Bull Run was not a week old; and it was generally inferred that we were to be thrown between the advancing enemy and our own retreating forces. Arrived at Baltimore, Col. DURYEE immediately reported to Gen. DIX, who directed that the regiment should remain in this city until further orders. Further orders have not yet come, but they are anxiously expected. Comfortable and convenient as it is to be once more within reach of the luxuries which, in the hospitable land of corn-cakes and cold shoulder have been denied us, yet it seems to be the general feeling with officers and soldiers that large cities are the last places, in which to quarter large bodies of troops. The regular exercises of the open field are necessarily to a degree neglected; the tramps through woods and fields, the fording of floods and swimming of streams, the dangers and excitements of out-post duty in the enemy's country are missed; while with difficulty the enervating influences of life in town are resisted. Ado not know that the general health of the men has suffered since we made the change; but if it has not it is not their fault, and if it does not they may thank very rigid discipline and the doctors. Beyond these drawbacks, our sojourn here is a very pleasant one. The elevation on which we are encamped commands the entire city. From it Baltimore, if rebellious, might be laid in ashes. From it, for the present, and it is to be hoped for many years to come, Baltimore, with its monuments and many churches, may be viewed to great advantage.

The secession feeling here is said to be intense in certain quarters, but we have not seen any alarming manifestations of it. Almost daily the regiment makes a street parade, and in some parts of the city it is received with the waving of handkerchiefs and flags, and sometimes with cheers. In other portions of the town, where those who hate the Union—mostly of the aristocratic class—dwell, one in uniform is frowned at by the fair ones, and receives no recognition from the men, while little children run out from the houses, cry "Three cheers for JEFF. DAVIS!" and scamper back again. Crowds of people visit the camp every day to witness the drills and dress parades.

The regiment has been particularly practicing the street firings for a few days past, under the personal supervision of Col. DURYEE himself, who brought the New-York Seventh to so high a degree of proficiency in this drill. It would be invaluable in a street fight, and the knowledge that the officer who commanded the National Guard at the Astor-place riot, is here with troops thus prepared for a similar emergency, will do much to put the turbulent on their best behavior. The Zouaves have already gained a name here. The encomiums of the local Press and the crowds that follow them when they parade in the streets testify the interest that is felt in them. The men are proud of it. It increases their *esprit du corps*, and makes them more careful to carry themselves like soldiers. Those of the men who have so far disgraced themselves and the regiment—as some did after they were paid off—as to appear intoxicated in the streets, are being severely dealt with. Courts-martial are in session daily disposing of such cases.

The regiment has been reviewed by Gen. DIX, who was delighted with its appearance and proficiency.

G. C.

An Excursion to Point Lookout—Supposed Plotting of the Disunionist—The Patapsco Guards.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1861.

Considerable excitement was prevalent among the Union portion of the inabitants of this city this morning in consequence of the sailing of a steamer for Point Lookout, St. Mary's County, Maryland.

A grand excursion to Point Lookout for the "Grand Tournament and Ball" had been advertised in some of the city papers for some days past, and this morning "The fine steamer *Hugh Jenkins*, Capt. JOHN R. GRIFFITH, (by consent of General Government,") left the Light-street wharf for her destination.

The act of Gen. DIX in granting authority for the sailing of this steamer upon her ostensible object, at such a time, and to such a destination, is severely commented upon. St. Mary's, as well as one or two of the adjoining counties, it is well known, are of a strongly disunion character and this fact, taken in conjunction with the supposition that BEAUREGARD has a design upon that section, renders the departure of this steamer to that point a very significant matter. Nor is this apprehension of duplicity lessened by the fact that the managers of this excurion are among the rankest Disunionists. The boat is owned by a company, some of whom are known to be hostile to the Government.

At a late hour this morning a movement was made to arrest the sailing of the boat, and a Custom-house officer was put in charge of her, but the permission of Gen. DIX prevailed, and the official was removed. This permission was given upon the representation that the petitioners were loyal citizens, and that some of them had families and friends in St. Mary's County, whom they wished to remove to this city, not deeming them in safety where they were. A provision was made in granting this indulgence to the effect that a detachment of DURYEE'S Zouaves should accompany the party with muskets and one field piece.

It has transpired, with a strong color of plausibility, that it is the design of the managers of this arrangement to transfer this steamer to other parties upon her arrival at her destination, and that she will shortly, if not immediately, be used in the transmission of disloyal Marylanders and provisions across the water from Point Lookout. Besides, if BEAUREGARD intends to carry out his programme of subjugating Maryland, he will require means to transport his troops at this point, and this boat, being of respectable dimensions, would be a most acceptable acquirement. No doubt there is a secret design among the traitors in this city to carry into execution just such a scheme, and it was defiantly boasted that Government had been duped into giving its permission in this instance, and that if its credulity were not exhausted, other excursions of more formidable character would be planned and successfully carried ont.

A detachment of about forty men, Capt. DURYEE, from DURYEE'S Zouaves, were marched on board the steamer about an hour before her starting, armed with muskets and taking two days' rations. No field-piece was taken with them. It is thought they may meet with some resistance, should circumstances render it advisable to interfere with the movements of the boat, or the disposition of the people at Point Lookout.

Last night, for the first time, a guard was stationed at the bridge crossing the Patapsco River in the outskirts of the city, and no goods are now permitted to leave the city by this communication without being examined. There is no doubt that the enemy have received large supplies from this city by this unguarded roadway, and it is a wonder that this precaution was not adopted long ago.

Enlistments in the two regiments now forming in this city come in slowly, and a recruiting-office for the Maryland regiments has been opened in New-York, where eighty men are now enrolled.

ARGUS.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

A Secession Dodge and Fizzle—A Real Peace Meeting of the Union Party—The People of Louisville Declare for Peace by Adhering to the Government of the Nation and Maintaining the Integrity of the Union.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Saturday Night, Aug. 17, 1861.

The little secession squad here takes a new tack. It now calls itself, not "Southern Rights," but the "Peace" Party, and the inauguration of "the great peace movement." All this week, through all our public prints, it has invited "the people of Louisville, who are in favor of having peace," to assemble in the City Hall to-night and speak for peace. Well, the people of Louisville have accepted the invitation; assembled in mass, and spoke for preserving the whole Union as the only way to attain and secure peace. The secession squad of fifty to a hundred, soon seeing that the people of Louisville are for a different sort of peace from what it wants, seceded. What it did then, none of us know or care.

The people of Louisville this evening resolve that the speediest, surest and most desirable peace is to be found in cessation of the war upon the Government of the United States; that they sympathize with their brethren of Missouri who are struggling against the armies of invasion and coercion thrown upon them by their enemies and the enemies of their Government; that dissolution of the Union is a remedy for no evil, but an aggravation of all evils; that they do not see how enduring, substantial peace is attainable by the establishment of two independent Governments within the limits of this country; that they deprecate the attempt to produce a forcible disruption of this Union; that the rights of the National Government should not be abandoned at the dictates of rebels in arms; that they are unwilling that any foreign Power shall control the mouth of the Mississippi River or any ports of the United States; that they are unalterably opposed to dissolution of the Union, and are for their whole country, now and forever, against all assailants and enemies, foreign or domestic.

JAMES SPEED, NATHANIEL WOLFE, JOHN M. HARLAN, HENRY PIRTLE, W.P. BOONE, and others, addressed us very happily. Mr. SPEED said he was for perpetuating the Government for the sake of peace. Mr. WOLFE said he was for no peace independent of our Government,—for no peace based upon a divided Union. He is for the Union, one and indivisible, now and forever. When the rebels lay down their arms and submit to the Constitution and the laws of the nation, then he is for peace. The "Southern Confederacy" is for the personal aggrandizement of a few, at the expense of the liberties of the people. Mr. WOLFE is a native Virginian and an adopted Kentuckian. He knows the Southern people well. He predicts they will recover from their terrible delusion, cast off and cast down their tyrannic impostors, and hail with jubilant shouts the Star-spangled Banner. Liberty can never exist with a divided Union. He (Mr. WOLFE) will never surrender the Union but with his life. He implored each and every one of us to place our hands upon the altar of our country and swear by the living God that this Union shall never be divided. You will soon hear from Messrs. WOLFE, BOONE and SPEED in Frankfort.

Mr. HARLAN said that, whatever success the rebel Armies might have, he would never consent to any foreign Power controlling the mouth or any part of the Mississippi; that Kentucky will never consent to it; will forever insist upon perfectly free navigation of the entire Mississippi, subject to the discretion of no foreign Power and to no treaty stipulations. Judge PIRTLE was equally emphatic on this point. The God of Nature has given to us and all our countrymen the mouth and the whole of that river, and it shall never be taken from them or us. Kentucky will fight, if need be, to a national funeral, before she will surrender or compromise this God-given right.

Judge PIRTLE is against any disruption of the Union by any means, forcible or peaceable. He insists that we and the American people must have, not a degrading, patched up and good-for-nothing peace, but an honorable, substantial, and enduring peace, and that it can be had only by restoring the Union. Kentucky Secessionists crying for peace, rallying for peace, and showing white flags! They are the "bloody spirits," not we. Has BEAUREGARD said he would put the white flags of peace in the muzzles of the guns he is aiming at the National Capital? Did Kentuckians ever sue for peace when attacked? No! Their fathers taught them never to make peace with the enemy, except upon their own terms; never to go up to the enemy with a white flag. The white flag of the Louisville "Peace Party" is only the "stars and bars" in disguise. It don't take, and it won't take.

PONTIAC.

A Query.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you have the kindness to inform a "constant reader" of your paper what is the meaning or plain *English* of the following paragraph in Mr. RUSSELL'S letter to the London *Times*, as published in the City morning papers:

"The horses retraced their steps, the colored youth who bestrode my charger complaining that the mysterious arrangement which condemns his race to Slavery, was very much abraded by the action of that spirited quadruped, combined or rather at variance with the callosities of the English saddle." O'G.

The Blockade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The communication of "Marshfield," which appeared in the TIMES of Sunday, is disapproved by your correspondent "W. L. B.," who seems to believe the positions therein taken involve grave errors.

The undersigned is of opinion that the trouble lies not in the logic of the article commented upon, but in the disinclination of "W. L. B." to look our Southern ports' difficulty fairly and squarely in the face. Our dissentient friend thinks it should be regarded and treated in a certain way—undeniably the pleasantest and least disagreeable to us—and hence insists it shall be so regarded and treated by Great Britain.

He says that Power has, "in violation of all propriety," recognized the Confederate States as belligerents, and then proceeds to argue that such action, being wrongful, must be ignored by us.

This is indisputably the very easiest possible way for us to make a bad matter worse. In the first place, Great Britain's recognition of the rebel States, as a belligerent Power, is an accomplished fact. Whether right or wrong, the deed is done, and there is not the slightest prospect of recantation. This being the case, is it or is it not reasonable to presume she will accord to that new belligerent the rights and prerogatives of a belligerent Power? Does not the recognition of a Power as a belligerent involve and carry with it a clear admission that such Power has all the rights and functions of a belligerent? Can any sensible man reach any other conclusion? If the Southern States, in the eye of Great Britain, have not the rights and immunities of a belligerent, she surely never would and never could have recognized them in that character.

A man may as sensibly undertake to argue that a horse, though recognized to be a living horse, has neither breath nor blood, as to say that a nation, after recognizing a Power to be a belligerent, can deny to her those rights and functions which are the life and breath of a belligerent.

We quite agree with "W. L. B." in deploring such recognition by Great Britain, its moral effect having undoubtedly been to inspirit the rebels; but the act being among the things that were, we think it idle and childish to cry over spilt milk, and we say, meet the matter as it now presents itself, and throw overboard hopes and expectations which events have proved futile.

Great Britain recognizes the Confederate States as a belligerent Power.

The United States are another belligerent Power.

Can one belligerent shut up the ports of another belligerent, by naked legislation or proclamation?

The law of nations says, No.

Can we, therefore, so far as Great Britain is concerned, close the Southern ports by a Presidential proclamation following the late enabling Congressional action?

The answer must be, No.

What, then, shall we do?

The answer is easy:

International law, in the case of two warring Powers, gives either the right to close the ports of the other by an effective blockade.

We have, therefore, from the stand-point of the British Government, a perfect and irrefragible right to shut up the Southern ports in that mode.

Other Powers, recognizing the rebels as belligerents, will of course occupy England's position toward us.

We have, or very soon will have, vessels of war enough to establish and maintain a thorough and effective blockade of the Southern ports; and this, indeed, in any view of the case, we shall be compelled to accomplish, in order to annihilate their privateers or render them impotent for harm.

Therefore, we say, that with a blockading fleet, complete and efficient, we may well afford to suffer Great Britain, if she will, to regard our adversaries as a belligerent Power, inasmuch as she is still debarred, by the perfectly well settled laws of blockade, from interfering with our investing fleets.

We may, if we please, regret the coldness and unfriendliness which such action on the part of our trans-atlantic cousins indicates; but so long as that action makes in reality no difference of moment to us, do not let us spend our time in lamentation and recrimination.

We have, if the writer correctly apprehends our situation, business on our hands of more importance than indulging in the outpouring of barren indignation at the slights, iciness and sordidnes of our European fellow-nations.

The Presidential proclamation of the 17th, forbidding all commercial intercouse with the rebel country, in effect closes their ports, as ports of entry, to all such nations as, denying the rebels belligerent rights, admit our present jurisdiction and rightful control over them, while in the case of Great Britain and such other Powers as may follow her example, our blockade presents an insuperable legal bar against all commercial intercourse,

It is true, we are compelled to act in a two-fold character towards different nations by their own diverse attitudes towards us. To Great Britain we say the Southern ports are blockaded, and to those Powers which still admit the rebel ports to be under our rightful jurisdiction, we say those ports are not now ports of entry.

If deemed preferable, we might properly say to all the world that the Southern ports are *under blockade, and are closed ports of entry.* This answer, we claim, covers the whole ground in whatever attitude any foreign Power may choose to approach us.

But, suppose France and Great Britain, or either of them, should say to us: The United States cannot act in two characters; we recognize the Confederates as belligerents, and we therefore deny the rightful power of the United States to legislate or proclaim the Southern ports as closed. The United States do not recognize the Confederate States as a belligerent Power, and we therefore disallow their right to shut up the Confederate ports by blockade, and hence we must regard those ports as open, and shall act accordingly.

We say, suppose those great Powers should happen to take this position. It may not be probable they will, but still it is barely possible they may.

Now, in this predicament, what would "W. L. B." do?

Would he rush into a war with those nations because they refuse to adopt his views of our difficulties, and draw upon us and our cause certain and overwhelming ruin? It may be that he would do this. His vein of argument certainly leads in that direction.

The undersigned, on the contrary, would move somewhat differently.

We would swallow our wrath—we would subordinate our pride to our patriotism—we would *forthwith, ourselves, recognize the rebels as a belligerent Power*, and proclaiming to all nations that, as belligerents, we blockade the ports of the South. We would sweep from under their feet every ground and pretext, sound or unsound, of interference with our naval scheme of action, and planting ourselves on this solid, indefeasible right of blockade, we would tighten our sea-grip on the rebel's throats till returning reason should send them, repentant, back to the shelter of the Stars and Stripes.

MARSHFIELD.

What Shall we do with the Slaves?

BRANDON, Vt., Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the time Secretary CAMERON'S letter of the 11th ult., was published, requiring all fugitive slaves to be received, protected, and provided for by the United States Army, I was at Virgennes, in this State. That letter was received with great satisfaction by the friends of the country and of the Administration in that place, and it is confidently believed that it will commence a new era in the history of this war, and of the nation. Slavery is the weak point in our enemy's empire, and must be assailed. As it is the principal occasion of the war, so it is our principal means of hastening it to a speedy termination and a grand and glorious result. It is right that we should take advantage of it to bring our enemy to terms—it would be wrong not to do so; we had better take his slaves than to take his life or his other property. He can afford to lose them, and will be better off without them than he is with them. Besides it is due to the slaves that we should emancipate them if possible, and we *can* emancipate the slaves of the rebel States with infinite ease. So far from being obliged to do it as a sacrifice, we can do it for a price. Their emancipation will pay us all it costs, and more. Neither can there be but one opinion among sensible men in regard to the expediency of doing it. It has become a moral necessity, a military necessity. It is the most economical way to suppress this rebellion, and the only way to do it effectually—it will remove the cause.

But I observe that many are at a loss to know what we shall do with the slaves if we emancipate them. Eminent statesmen in England are beginning to agitate the question, what we shall do with the slaves if we emancipate them. Some seem to think that this is going to be the rock on which the ship of the States may be almost wrecked, if it escapes other more immediate perils. I beg the attention of the people to a suggestion on this point, in order to show that it is not involved in difficulties which are insuperable.

The question is, what can we do with the slaves, if we emancipate them?

1. We may do nothing with them, but allow them the same protection that we allow to others, and let them take care of themselves. They can generally take care of themselves, if let alone. They will be all wanted, as hired men and women, on the same fields, and in the same employments as heretofore.

2. If all should not be able to take care of themselves, provision may be made for the improvident, in such way as the case may demand, when it arises. If any will not work and take care of themselves, they may be put under temporary masters, that will make them work and pay their way.

3. If anything further should be found requisite, we can settle them on reservations of public lands, as we do the Indians, and give them another chance for self-culture and independence.

No one need, therefore, be troubled as to the question what we shall do with the colored people if we emancipate them. "Sufficient for the day is its evil." Let them have their liberty, and they will take care of themselves. Nor is this all; they will be found capable of rendering important service to this country, and will bear their part in defraying the expenses of this war, and if need be, in fighting its battles. But if some special provisions should be required for their benefit, they can be made.

Yours very truly

L. A. SAWYER.

Foreign Officers.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice that a correspondent in your issue of Saturday is disposed to be severe upon my short communication in regard to "Foreign Officers." I have no desire to enter into an unnecessary or impolitic discussion of the position I there assumed. I thought I had sufficiently guarded my expressions, not to be misunderstood as attacking men of the Kosciusko or Lafayette stripe. Your correspondent is welcome to his own opinion—but I must still adhere to mine. A residence of several years abroad has made me acquainted with many German officers, especially in the armies of Austria, Bavaria, Prussia and Baden. It was with a feeling of instinctive fear for the result that I heard people around speak with such blind confidence of the employment of German officers as a sure means to victory. I have no great respect for the Prussian *Junkerthum*, and I do feel a positive repugnance to the idea of using such material—even allowing that it be the best of material—in a mercenary way.

It is very generally believed in Germany, that our German citizens are the sole pillar of the Republic. "If the Union is saved, it will be the Germans who saved it," says a recent Prussian paper. Even that (though it ignore us New-Englanders a little severely) is in a sense true. We can hardly overrate our debt to our German fellow-citizens. But they are *Americans* like us; and do not fight for pay or power.

To sum up all that I would say, then: If we must pay outsiders to fight our battles for us, let us take our choice, and choose well. Our German fellow-citizens know that well enough. When they put a man at the head of a regiment, he is heard from on the day of battle.

But that plenty of German officers from the standing Armies of Europe are not fit to teach intelligent recruits, or lead them afterwards, that many of them never saw the interior of a military school, and that their military schools are not like those of America and France, I *know*.

R. W. R.

The Military Board of Examination, Cols. W. W. Tompkins and H. P. Martin—Depots of Instruction, &c., &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This Board meets daily at Gen. YATES' dépôt (Elm and White) for the purpose of examining persons who seek to fill company offices; they are required to examine candidates, no further than schools of the soldier and company, as we are informed. Now it appears to us, those who are candidates for captaincies, should be examined in the school of the battalion also; indeed, the system of United States tactics says, "The instruction of officers includes all the titles" of the work, viz.: schools of the soldier, company, battalion, skirmishing, &c.

The examination, we hear, is quite searching, so much so that many have been intimidated, and laid aside their premature uniform. This measure become absolutely necessary, in order to block the avenues to office against the vicious, the intemperate, the unlettered, ill-bred and self-sufficient. It is said the Board will not examine any one who is intemperate, nor any one who cannot write sufficiently clear to enable them to make out pay rolls. Many officers who have returned could not make out pay rolls, hence their soldiers were kept weeks out of their pay. Citizens of good moral habits, of good civil intelligence, good education and good manners, are handled by the examiners with liberal feelings, but they must promise first to devote themselves to the rank and file and to their every duty—look not only to the instruction of the soldier, but to his care, comfort, his cleanliness, clothing and every comfort, and require strict attention to duty.

But further exertions are necessary rapidly to bring new corps into an effective condition. Dépôts of instruction for each regiment, battery and squadron should be selected—every person the moment after the consummation of enlistment sent to the dépôt, put in new clothing, under pay

WAR NOTES FROM THE WEST.

MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

MR. MCKINSTRY is entering energetically upon the discharge of his duties as Provost-Marshal of St. Louis. In the papers of August 20, the following proclamation appears, accompanied by worse than forbidding the wearing of concealed weapons, the sale of firearms without a permit, and of gunpowder figures to the same end:

"By the People of Missouri:

"It has been generally supposed that Gens. Sigel and Asboth were to make a stand with the troops now at Springfield, but instead of so doing they have fallen back to Rolla. But this is not so. Major Sturgis is now in command. Considered the strongest position between Springfield and St. Louis, and the continuity of the line of the Pacific Railroad, it is probable that the enemy will concentrate his forces for the destruction of cannon. They have also fortifications at Pilot Knob, Ironton and Cape Girardeau, which are considered impregnable. Gen. Curtis is at Keokuk, with a large force, and Gen. Pope is in command of the troops in Northern Missouri. Gen. Rosecrans is in command of the Department of the Missouri, and Gen. Halleck is General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. Gen. Grant is in command of the troops in Mississippi, and Gen. Banks in Louisiana. Gen. Burnside is in command of the troops in Kentucky, and Gen. Schofield in command of the troops in Missouri. Gen. Steele is in command of the troops in Arkansas. Gen. Curtis is in command of the troops in Kansas. Gen. Blunt is in command of the troops in the Indian Territory. Gen. Banks is in command of the troops in Texas. Gen. Sibley is in command of the troops in New Mexico. Gen. Canby is in command of the troops in Utah. Gen. Connor is in command of the troops in Nevada. Gen. Wright is in command of the troops in California. Gen. Halleck is General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. Gen. Grant is in command of the troops in Mississippi. Gen. Banks is in command of the troops in Louisiana. Gen. Burnside is in command of the troops in Kentucky. Gen. Schofield is

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1861.

NEW-YORK TIMES.

...in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall ... Park, corner of Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Lear, Year—The Toodles.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Perils ... Vaudevilles, Burletta and Farce—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York Times is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The community was startled yesterday by a rumor, based upon a dispatch published in a Philadelphia paper, that Gen. Banks had withdrawn his army from its position contiguous to Harper's Ferry, and that this withdrawal had been immediately followed by the reoccupation of Harper's Ferry by the rebels under Gen. Johnston, and the crossing of the Potomac by a portion of his command. It is almost needless to say, that there is not a truth whatever in the report. At least, it is positively denied at head-quarters in Washington, where the news of such a movement would be likely to be received quite as promptly as at any other point. Even should Gen. Banks' command be removed, as reported, there is little likelihood that Johnston would pursue any such reckless course as that indicated. His forces would thus be divided, with a wide river between to prevent a rapid junction, and he might by this means lose his entire army. Besides, we have no positive knowledge that Johnston was in the immediate vicinity of the Potomac with any considerable body of men. There have been rumors to that effect, but they have never been verified. It seems to be understood in Washington that all the approaches towards the river, and towards the Capital, have been merely feints, intended as much to deceive the rebel army as our own, and to inculcate on both sides the false belief, that an immediate demonstration against Washington was the main feature in the programme of the rebel leaders.

The report above-mentioned has been followed by another, still more startling in its character, and probably quite as unreliable. It is to the effect that Gen. Banks, with his command, has actually crossed the Potomac and advanced to Winchester, which place he had taken possession of, notwithstanding the opposition of a rebel force of four thousand men. This report also comes from Philadelphia.

Governor Morgan has issued a stirring proclamation, responsive to the call of the Government for more troops, in which the Empire State is urged to keep her place in the van of the great movement for the preservation of the Government and the crushing of rebellion.

Ben. McCulloch is not dead after all—at least, so we infer from the fact that a proclamation has been issued to the people of Missouri over his signature. The document is dated Springfield, and assures the inhabitants of the State that his sole motive in coming at the head of an Army is to make war upon Northern foes and to drive the National troops out. The people of Missouri will probably be very much obliged to him for telling them what they very well knew before, but will perhaps doubt his ability to accomplish the task he has set before himself. The Secessionists of the State, however, are now quite active, and only the most prompt measures will serve to thwart them. They are collecting in considerable bodies in the Northern counties, with the intention of marching southward, and joining Price's command. A dispatch from Ironton states that a body of the enemy is now on St. Francis River, and, having been reinforced by a portion of the troops under Gen. Hardee, are waiting to cut off the National troops under Col. Hecker, now at Marble Creek. Col. Hardee still remains at Greenville.

The official reports of the Battle of Wilson's Creek show the National losses to have been 223 killed, 721 wounded, and 291 missing—total, 1,235, out of an army numbering only 5,500 when it went into action. It is now stated that the rebel forces undertook to follow Gen. Siegel in his retreat from Springfield, but at the end of one day's march, hearing that our Army had been reinforced, they turned back.

A dispatch from Cairo informs us that the *Lexington*, one of the new gun-boats recently put in service on the Mississippi River, has succeeded in capturing at Paducah, Ky., the steamer *W. B. Terry*, which has been used for conveying contraband goods to the rebels up the Tennessee River. She has on board a number of Minié rifles and one field piece.

Another skirmish has taken place in the Kanawha Valley, eight miles beyond Ganley, between the Eleventh Ohio Regiment and a body of about four thousand of Wise's rebels. The rebels advanced to where the Ohio men had erected a barricade, and were driven back with a loss of fifty killed, and a considerable number of wounded and taken prisoners. None were killed on our side, and only two slightly wounded. A late report states that O. Jennings Wise was taken prisoner, but this needs confirmation.

The nest of pirates at Hatteras Inlet does not appear to have been broken up yet. The British ship *Andover*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Jamaica, reports that she was boarded off Hatteras by a privateer steamer, whose name she could not learn. The *Andover*, of course, being under British colors, was allowed to proceed. The pirates boasted that they had several prizes in Hatteras Inlet, one of which was the brig *Itasca*, and that they expected a United States brig-of-war very soon, which they were going to attack.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has been tendered, and has accepted, a position on the Staff of Gen. McClellan. He has been induced the more readily to accept, from the advantages such a position will give him as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Meantime he will return to Massachusetts, to aid in the organization of a new regiment, with a battery of flying artillery attached.

The United States Marshal in Philadelphia yesterday morning seized all the copies of the New-York *Daily News* which arrived in that city, and confiscated them. Its sale there is now totally suppressed. The Marshal also took possession of all the bundles of the *News* at the express office, destined for the West and South; and in the afternoon he visited the office of the *Christian Observer*, published in Philadelphia, and interdicted its further publication, in consequence of recent virulent attacks upon the Government.

The Second Regiment Fire Zouaves did not get off on another interference of Sickles, which again was not countenanced by the War Department. The delay, however, was sufficient to prevent the departure of the regiment and they will not leave until 2 o'clock to-day.

The Stock Market was firm at the early Board yesterday, but left off somewhat lower in the afternoon—New-York Central 73¾ ₽ cent., the same as on Wednesday afternoon. Exchange, 107¼@107½ ₽ cent.

An active demand prevailed, yesterday, for Flour, Wheat and Corn, which were wanted to fill English and French orders, and prices of desirable lots, especially of Flour and Corn, were firmer, with moderate freight engagements reported. An improved inquiry prevailed for Cotton, which was dearer. Sugars were quite freely purchased, at very full rates. Common Resin advanced to $4 75 ₽ 310 lbs., with a good business, while the increased offerings of Spirits Turpentine depressed the market, and sales were made at from $1 50@$1 65, mostly at $1 60@$1 65 ₽ gallon, which latter were the asking rates at the close. The trade in Provisions was fair; prices were steady. Coffee, Molasses, Teas, Metals, Hay and Whalebone were quiet. Rice, Hops, Fish Oils, Tallow and Whisky were in request.

The Good Omens of Slavery.

Whatever may be the result of the present war between the principle of Freedom and the principle of Slavery in the American States, it can always be said that Slavery had a fair fight; and, if it falls, it will "fall like Lucifer, never to hope again." It has been urged, by those who have doubted the ability of the South to maintain an independent existence, that its main supplies of food have been drawn from the Northwest, and that the corn and bacon from that region being cut off, the mules and the negroes of the Southern plantations would become almost valueless. In reply to this, it has been as zealously claimed by the Southerners that they occupied the most prolific and completely self-sustaining region in the world; that corn, wheat, beef and hogs could be produced in limitless supply whenever Southern labor and Southern fields should be applied to their production. Cotton and sugar were grown, they said, simply because it was more remunerative to employ all the labor on them, and purchase the plantation supplies from the Northwest with a part of the product.

The South has never had a fairer opportunity to vindicate to her own people and to the world the truth of this theory. The war began soon enough for the planters to be forewarned for this year's crops. Accordingly they were exhorted in all their newspapers to plant more corn and less cotton, because they would have to live within themselves. And we have the testimony of the papers, and of hundreds of travelers who have passed through the Southern States, that this advice has been widely acted on, and that in very many cases planters, after their cotton crop was set, plowed up a part of it and planted corn in its place. And Providence has blessed the Southern planters' struggles for self-support. The seasons have proved unwontedly favorable. No rust or worm affected the wheat; but from the Potomac to the Rio Grande the most magnificent crops were harvested. The crops of Indian corn are quite as promising. No blight or mildew has visited it, and its vast fields of giant stalks and blades delight the Southern land. Sugar was never in better prospect than at the present time; and the stand and growth of cotton are pronounced equal to the highest hopes of the planters. Even Texas, which for six years has been a stricken land, blasted annually to the very roots of its wild grasses, is blessed, this year, with a most abundant product of everything—corn, wheat, sugar and cotton—equal in breadstuffs alone, to the support of the whole State for two years, as the Texas prints are boasting. If the South can sustain itself in home-produced food, this is the year above all others when the successful experiment is needed. And in the present year, as at no former period, has Providence smiled upon Southern labor, and shed the dew of His blessing on all their crops.

And not only in the products of their farms, but also in that highest blessing of life, good health, has the favor of Heaven been vouchsafed to the South. No scourge has visited their heated seaports. The dreaded yellow fever that annually, for years, has sent dismay and death through all the Gulf coast, has spared his presence this year, and left the Southerners all their strength and all their courage to contend alone with their mortal foes. It is clear, therefore, that Heaven's face has not been veiled to the slaveholder in his day of trial and need. His granaries are filled with bounteous harvests, and his heart and arm are strong for the fight. Nay, not this alone—but the moral elements of society and Governments have actually played into the hands of the slaveholders. Imbecility in Buchanan's Administration yielded to them without a blow millions of dollars' worth of cannon, small arms, ammunition and army stores. Treason gave them forts, ships and money; and, what is far more disheartening to record, scores of the best officers in the National service, carefully trained for years at the expense of the Government. And yet, more; treason has, down to this present time, betrayed every important movement of the loyal armies to the rebel enemy, and thwarted every scheme for the re-establishment of the supremacy of numbers, justice and freedom in this land of professed Republican liberty.

Thus has Providence in its goodness, and the devil in his wickedness, wrought, apparently to a common end, to build up the Slaveholders at home, and to weaken the hands of their righteous opposers. And while this is the case here on the scene of action, the elements abroad portend only prosperity to the propagandists of human bondage. The English Government (not the English people) ignore their record of a century, and openly exult over the prospect of greeting a Slave oligarchy among the family of nations. And Napoleon, whose "policy is progress," throws back his smile and his blessing on the piratical slave ship of State that has turned its prow towards the dead sea and the dark ages. These manifestations of sympathy with the cause of Slavery by the great Christian Powers has done more to encourage and keep alive the barbaric spirit of the Slaveocrats in the South, than millions of money and immense local successes could have accomplished. For it is only by English or French aid that ultimate triumph of the seceding States has been hoped for.

What shall we conclude from this candid review of the prosperity that has so far attended the slaveholders' rebellion? That God is on the side of Slavery, and that Freedom is a cheat and a delusion with which the world is ever mocked! That slave-breeding and slaveholding are divinely ordained means to elevate and christianize the human race; and that we war against heaven's own decrees in resisting the spread of bondage over every bright spot of the hitherto blessed soil of Freedom? We know that this is the conclusion that Southern rebels, drunk with success, have drawn from the prosperous career they have so far run. Their impious boasts already appropriate as their right, the Divine favor; and they seek from the eternal fountain of Goodness and Justice the final confusion and overthrow of those armies that fight for Freedom, for Conscience, and for Right.

It is for us to look beyond the thick mists that veil the morning to the glorious orb that even now lights up the mountain tops; and that, ere noon, shall scatter the intervening darkness, and light all the hills and valleys with his undimmed glory. Let Slavery make itself strong in its own place. Give it food; give it art; give it arms; give it sympathy. Give it God's tolerance and the Devil's backing, and let it enter the lists, and challenge the world to homage or to combat. Give it every advantage of health, strength and position. Let it have the clearest field and the fairest combat. If then it falls—as, if the signs do not fail us, fall it will—the mouth of the boaster and tyrant will be shut, and History will again record, as always before, that Right and Justice are alone invincible and immortal; and that Slavery, being founded in Cruelty and Wrong, will quickly sweep through its brief cycles of success, to be swallowed up in the final doom of all that is evil. Nor shall all the pæans that bad men sing in praise of human bondage blind the judgment of the veriest babe in the morals that rule mankind, or drown a solitary prayer that Christendom daily sends up against the accursed system that puts a soul in chains.

"Not all that heralds rake from coffin'd clay,
Nor florid prose, nor honied lies of rhyme,
Can blazon evil deeds, or consecrate a crime."

Hungary and America—A Palmerstonian "Parallel."

Lord Palmerston, in the course of a recent speech in the House of Lords, went out of his way to assimilate the present threatening relations of Austria and Hungary to those between the Government of the United States and the Pro-Slavery insurgents. In the "unfortunate dissensions" between Austria and Hungary, he would not enter into the question of which side is in the right and which is in the wrong, just as he did not presume to determine as to the right or wrong of the "unhappy dissensions" between the North and South of the American States!

It would be difficult to find a more marked contrast than that presented by the present behavior of the Hungarians towards Austria and that of the Southern plotters against the Republic. It may be that, in the press of our own cotemporary history, our readers failed to notice the "Rescript" which we published among our European intelligence a few days ago—a document sent by the Austrian Emperor to the Hungarian Diet, now sitting in Pesth, and in which that representative of a perjured Dynasty demands the surrender to his lawless despotism of the fundamental constitutional rights and national self-government of that noble and long-suffering people. The string of demands which the document contains is so monstrously unjust, that one is tempted to attribute it to a breaking out of that madness which has long been hereditary in the House of Hapsburgh. The laws of 1848 are disallowed, the incorporation of Hungary with the Empire is declared a fundamental principle, and the Kingdom is commanded at once to send deputies to the Reichsrath at Vienna! The Austrian oppressor demands that Hungary—an independent Kingdom of a thousand years' standing, whose historical right to national independence it is not dared to dispute—shall surrender herself to be taxed by Austrian financiers on Austrian principles, for Austrian purposes, and to give her soldiers at Austrian discretion, up to the Austrian discipline, to be expended in Austrian wars, fomented, carried on and ended by Austrian diplomacy. All this with insolent malice and contempt; and the Rescript ends with the scarce concealed threat on the part of the Emperor to resume his diabolic game of playing off one race against another.

If now we seek for the analogy of all this in the relations of the National Government towards the Southern rebels—where do we find even a shadow of likeness? Over against the violation of every historic and constitutional right on the part of the European despotism, we place a record on which not a wrong can be pointed out. On the one hand are accumulated years of proscriptions, military executions, forced levies—royal promises solemnly sworn to again and again, broken, and laughed at in the breaking; on the other, a Government felt only in its blessing, and a people ready to carry concessions to a point that had nigh obliterated moral consciousness itself. On the one hand is the spectacle of a nation asking only that her Constitution of a thousand years be left unviolated; on the other, a band of licentious conspirators, seeking the violent overthrow of that Constitution which is the source and guarantee of national freedom. And from poor Hungary these outrages awaken no response save the injunction of the leaders to the people that they preserve the more perfect order, avoid everything that might afford a pretext to the Emperor for declaring the country in a revolutionary state, and confine themselves to strictly legal protests; while the revolted States present the bewildering spectacle of a people allowing themselves to be so possessed by conspirators as to seek, by an assassin-stroke, an end they could themselves have gained by peaceful legal procedure. Surely the course of those infatuated men can be likened to nothing but the violent self-rending which a demoniac "possession" was figured in olden times to inspire.

And this is the "parallel" which our English statesman has the effrontery to draw!

We are far from ascribing to the people of England any such confusion as this. We think the moral sense of the world will recognize a very profound difference between the freedom-loving, law-abiding Hungarians and the lawless slave aristocracy of the South. Both their ends and their modes of achieving their ends are very different, and it would tend only to blunt the moral sense to confound them. We, on this side the sea, think we discern on the one hand a very clear case of right, and on the other a very clear case of wrong. We do not pretend to conceal our indignation at the oppression of that long-suffering race, nor blind our eyes with the sand of diplomatic superstition and pedantry, and retire within a cynical "neutrality" in view of the "unhappy dissensions!" The Magyars have now, as ever, our sympathy. And the appeal to arms, which seems imminent, will call out our fervent prayers that the struggle may achieve the double purpose of punishing the oppressor and relieving the oppressed.

Breech-Loading Arms.

It is well known that hundreds, and sometimes thousands, of pounds of projectiles are thrown away before one ball hits the mark, on account of the rapid, nervous and careless manner in which all men, except professional riflemen, fire. It is probable that the great majority of the rank and file could not hit a man at the modern rifle-musket range, under the most favorable auspices; add to this want of skill the hurry and excitement of battle, and the harmlessness of the musket may be accounted for. In fact, it is really formidable only because it has a bayonet at its end, except at close quarters, *if* it happens to have a charge in it. Therefore, the military authorities condemn a breech-loading arm, since its increased rapidity of action will only throw away a still greater quantity of innocuous lead.

Now we do not see the force of this reasoning. The rapid *loading* of the musket does not cause the shot to go amiss, and a breech-loading arm, when the charge is in it, cannot be aimed and discharged—the especial and only test of marksmanship—any the more carelessly because it is breech-loading. The soldier has all the more time to aim properly, while firing a given number of rounds in a given time, if that occupied in loading is reduced one-half or more. Outsiders look at the subject in this way:—the value of a firearm consists in its being loaded, because it is then ready for use at the right instant, and the time at which a shot may be made effective, in charges, resisting cavalry, etc, is measured by instants, and not by minutes.

We are told that the Zouaves and others at the Bull Run battle were often compelled to fly, or at least to allow the enemy to do so, because they had not *time to load*. Any one can understand that when a man has discharged his piece, and then rushed into a bayonet or pistol fight, he has had no opportunity to reload, and that a recruit could not in most cases reload on the run or in the midst of a skirmish; while the very thing he wants, of all others, in that skirmish or at the end of that charge, or when in any manner he gets close enough to the enemy, especially artillerists or cavalry, to make a sure shot, is a charge in his musket. It has happened and will happen often enough, that the very time when a soldier's fire has been drawn, and before he has had even an expert's time to reload, will be the precise instant when he could make the best use of a cartridge, if he only had it in the chamber of his piece. If a soldier's musket were always reloaded upon the instant of firing, he would indeed be formidable in close quarters; he could throw up a breastwork of such bodies as were armed with the bayonet alone. Now, the more rapidly a gun can be *loaded*, the more nearly it approaches this perfection. Firing carelessly is another thing altogether, and is rather prevented than facilitated by rapid loading. All this would appear to be peculiarly true of carbines for cavalry service. A thoroughly practicable breech-loading arm, then, is a great desideratum.

We have referred on another occasion to the difficulty of producing it—the difficulty of making a perfectly fitting and yet easily adjusted joint between the barrel and the breech-piece, out of materials which are constantly changing their shape as they change their temperature. Among various American contrivances, however, that of Mr. Storm, before described, seems to meet the demands of the case in England, where the American inventions disregarded at home are often put into good service, however little all things American amount to, in English eyes, at the present writing. The London *Times*, of the 13th ult., calls it the "most perfect of all breech-loaders,"—a reputation which it has fully won in recent trials by the National Rifle Association. We hope the proper department of our own Government will at least look into an invention now, which, after considerable snubbing at home, has been taken up by other nations.

The Ordeal of the Nation.

If any one feels disposed to lament that much of the passionate *exaltation* which possessed the public mind some weeks ago, has now passed away, it may be consoling to reflect how little, after all, is accomplished by mere enthusiasm. Things planted like to last come out of deeper roots, are of slow growth and are nourished by struggle, antagonism and defeat. However sublime as a purely moral phenomenon may have been that spontaneous upsurging from the deeps of the popular heart,—that season when there was flood-tide in the spiritual energies of the nation, filling all the inlets of our life,—yet it is very sure that the needs of the hour now demand a deeper range of purpose and conviction. Reason and duty must come in aid of what feeling and impulse prompted. It is one thing to be borne along on the tide of popular enthusiasm and share the magnetism of the mass, and quite another to cherish a cause with resolute devotion amid delays and disasters, to hold to it by day and by night and never give up.

It must be confessed that our American training, as a nation, has not been heroic. It has been our lot to give illustrations of material well-being such as the world never before saw. It has also been ours to give illustrations of Democracy, which, in spite of all the gabble and cynical pedantry of old-world aristocrats, plants that principle as the political watchword of the future of all nations. But, meanwhile, how much has been left inchoate? We have had none of those experiences which drive deep into the soul of a nation. We have been so prosperous that we have not been accustomed to calamity, to suffering, to defeat, nor learned to pursue, with quenchless tenacity, a purely metaphysical end. We are now getting, through the terrible salutary schooling of war, that discipline that has been the making of all the great nations, which made Rome, the Netherlands, France. Schiller says the Thirty Years War made Germany a nation. And it is centuries of war, civil strifes, calamities, despotisms, regicides, struggles, failures, that has trained the English stock, and made English history the school of heroes and the glory of martyrs.

With us, the education of events is rapidly evoking the deeper ranges of purpose and impulse. A tenacious *conviction*, instructed and well-assured, is taking the place of a wild and turbulent *instinct*. We have need of all these muniments. The leagued enemies of the Republic watch with tremulous anticipation the signs of partisan contests at the North. So well, indeed, do they understand the temper of the people of the Free States, that the sole reason why the insurgents are not, this hour, on their way to Washington, (which they are entirely confident of their ability to take,) is because they know the volcanic burst which that act would evoke. It was the savage rising and rushing of the millions of the North which confounded and amazed them before. The leaders of treason are now watching this outburst as a passion that will spend itself. They hold their breath over what is taking place in the Free States. But they are as faulty in their metaphysics as they are perverse in their politics. What they do not know, those lawless men, incapable of profound promptings, is the determined *convictions* in the minds of the loyal freemen—underlying their surface—enthusiasms. They do not know that we have but begun when these pass off, and that when the poor, febrile frenzy they have been able to call forth from their deluded followers dies out, loyal freemen have scarce touched their reserved mental forces, which come in the forms of conviction, knowledge and insight, to reinforce what feeling had inspired. True to the instincts of the conspirator, the Confederate "Vice-President," Mr. Alexander Stephens, has recently told the Southerners they "must not ponder and think." Were they once to ponder and think they were lost! Happily, we have not a cause that needs discourage pondering and thinking. Indeed we cannot indulge in those processes too much, or realize too fervently how the universal interests of humanity are bound up with our victory, and how all that is most noble, permanent and true, is committed to our safe keeping.

Treason of Senator Bright.

The arrest, at Cincinnati, of Thomas B. Lincoln, of Texas, but well known in this City as a full-blooded Secessionist, has furnished undoubted evidence of the complicity of Hon. Jesse D. Bright, Senator from Indiana, in the rebellion. Mr. Bright has always been in the closest sympathy with the extreme Southern wing of the Democratic Party, and for his subserviency, was for many years elected President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and was by the Constitution eligible, in a certain contingency, to the Presidency of the United States. He was an ardent supporter of Mr. Breckinridge against Mr. Douglas, and was found side by side with the former gentleman at the late session of Congress in opposition to the action and policy of the Government. While Senator, sworn to support and defend the Constitution, he salutes Mr. Davis as *President* of that portion of the country in rebellion against this Constitution, and sends a man to his Capital as the bearer of an improved weapon of destruction, to be used against his own constituents. The case of Mr. Bright is only an illustration of the universal ramification of the great conspiracy, and of the shameless manner in which the oath of allegiance to the Constitution is habitually violated. Men set in Congress whose whole efforts are directed toward breaking up the Government. Only a few months ago a Cabinet, while holding office, was so employed. The population of Washington only a few months ago was composed of such conspirators, and is still swarming with them. Their name everywhere is legion, and up to this time, they have been the cause of nearly all our reverses. They still crowd, as office-holders, the several departments. A mistaken leniency yet allows them pretty free range. We are gradually working ourselves up to a proper treatment of such villains, and we trust and believe Mr. Bright will be unceremoniously ejected from his seat in the Senate. Upon a prisoner lately captured in Missouri, a letter was found from Senator Polk, showing him to be one of the fellow-conspirators with Jackson. The impudence of these creatures is astounding, and should be effectually cured by stringing a few of them up with a halter.

Cabinet Diversions.—A dispatch from Washington City, received yesterday, is in these words:

"A fugitive slave, arrested near Rockville, Maryland, by order of Secretary Cameron, is returned to his master."

There are good grounds for believing that there is a mistake in this matter. Secretary Cameron, as we understand the laws, has no right whatever to arrest a fugitive slave, to detain him, or to "send him home to his master." Secretary Cameron cannot know judicially who is the master of any runaway slave; nor can he know personally, except by an amount of investigation and hearing of oral testimony, that we would suppose he had no time for amid the pressing, responsible and legitimate duties of his office.

There is another reason for supposing there is a mistake here. Such a transaction as the one narrated would be wholly inconsistent with Mr. Cameron's recent letter, which was understood to set forth the policy of the Administration in relation to fugitive slaves. In his letter, Mr. Cameron held that where the National laws are in force, (as they are in Maryland,) the mode of recapture as prescribed in the Fugitive Slave act should be followed. But where the National or State law was superseded by the military, the fugitive slave could not be restored, even to a loyal master, for the lack of a tribunal to adjudge the ownership. Whether Maryland be under civil sway or military, it matters not. Neither Mr. Cameron nor the President himself could remand a man to bondage. And either could be justly tried for kidnapping, if guilty of the act.

We shall go as far as any one for constitutional and legal rights, and put as many salves as the most fault-stricken philanthropy advocate can reasonably ask on the loyal ... to think that Mr. Lincoln and the men who voted for him "meant to free niggers?"—but we do protest against going one inch beyond what is "nominated in the bond." We have crawled long enough. It is time to walk erect. If the Cabinet is to suspend its legitimate functions and take to catching runaway negroes, the war had better be farmed out to enteeprising Commissioners and Marshals, who will be thrown out of the employment assigned to them by law.

We expect expect to see this Washington dispatch explained or contradicted. It's wrong.

Morals of the Troops.—Not a little solicitude has been shown that the weapons of the soldiers should be good and their food nutritious and healthy. This is right. It should be so. But there is a deadly poison infusing itself into the ranks, which must be met by Christian men. The idleness of the camp is dreadful. It is destructive of the moral sense and integrity of the soldier, and it must be met by the efforts of Christians to supply healthy occupation. Books are better than liquor or cards, and the *Soldier's Pocket and Camp Libraries*, published at the low price of $2 and $3 by the Tract Society, in Nassau-street, seem to meet just the wants of the camp and forecastle. Why will not interested friends carry their brothers and husbands works of this sort, rather than liquor? Why not do something to elevate and improve their hearts, rather than to make them vicious and disorderly? Just before a regiment left Fort Hamilton the other day, there was an immense amount of wrangling and profanity. Many of the soldiers were drunk, and their officers found the utmost difficulty in securing obedience and getting their men ready to embark. One of the Captains said to a bystander that the "mistaken kindness of friends, in bringing liquor to the soldiers, was the source of all the trouble." The same money expended in judicious works to read in the monotonous hours of camp life, would neither exasperate the passions nor render soldiers unfit for duty.

Bad for our Navy.—A patriotic Confederate who writes from Norfolk, Va., says that the hulk of the *Merrimac*, steam-frigate, sunk at Gosport Navy-yard, has been successfully raised, and is now undergoing repairs and modifications that will fit her for a gunboat. She is to be cased over with iron, (railroad bars, perhaps,) so as to be wholly impenetrable to shot; and with her splendid machinery, she will be able to outsail any ship in the United States Navy. The writer adds, grouping all the powers of the *Merrimac* in one graphic whole, that she will be able to shell Fortress Monroe without danger to herself, from all the guns there mounted, and then passing out of those waters, steam down the coast and successfully shell and sink every blockading ship now infesting Southern waters, and open all the ports to the commerce of the world.

There is nothing in this modest career laid out for the gunboat *Merrimac*, that we have any inclination to controvert. We simply "advise the Government" of what is coming, and remark, in conclusion, that all that is a good deal for one gunboat to do. Would England or France advance largely on the first cost of the *Merrimac*, in order to possess so formidable a machine?

Looks Like Work.—The Baltimore *Patriot* of Wednesday afternoon states that during the seven hours succeeding 11 o'clock of the preceding night no less than seven thousand troops passed through the city, on their way to Washington, over the Philadelphia road alone. Numbers were also transported over the Northern Central Railway. This is but the vanguard of the vast Army moving forward in response to the last call of the Secretary of War. Not the least encouraging characteristic of this great demonstration is the comparative secrecy and silence with which it is made. Before the battle at Bull Run the Baltimore papers would have given us not only the names of the officers of each regiment, but the number of men under their command. Now, if the rebels want this interesting information, they must rely largely upon their own enterprise for procuring it. Meanwhile, they may make all they can of the bare fact that now and then the tide of volunteers flowing Southward averages one thousand an hour.

Affairs in Missouri.

We learn that the President has authorized Hon. John S. Phelps, of Springfield, in Southwest Missouri, to embody the citizens and form five regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, to serve under the laws of Missouri for six months. As he raised about 2,000 Home Guards two months ago, at the request of Gen. Lyon and had them in Springfield in less than a week, it is believed that Gen. Phelps will find little difficulty in persuading his neighbors to rise and drive out their Arkansas invaders. He is a man of energy and eminently practical.

In the meantime, orders have gone out authorizing fifteen full regiments to be raised in Missouri for the war. It is expected that Gen. Fremont will be much aided in this matter by Gov. Gamble, Lieut.-Gov. Hall, Col. Frank Blair, Ex-Gov. Stewart, and several other men of energy and influence.

We further learn that Gen. Phelps was in this City last week, and secured the earnest cooperation of Maj. Vinton and Maj. Hatner, who will promptly forward clothing, stores and arms to Missouri for the use of the soldiers in the Southwest. The General, by the way, is a cousin of John J. Phelps, and brother-in-law of A. B. Eno, of this City.

California Wines.—A new brand of California wines, made from the vineyards of Sarubkain Bros., has been brought to this market, and is for sale by C. A. Bobert, No. 61 Cedar-street. It is a white wine of very excellent quality,—decidedly better than the ordinary German wines sold at anything like the same price, and eminently worthy the attention of the public. It can be procured at very reasonable rates, and is as healthy as it is pleasant. We commend it to general favor.

Telegraphic Enterprise.

St. Johns, N. F., Thursday, Aug. 22.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Cape Race this morning, where late dispatches were put on board both from the Associated Press and the Telegraphic Commercial Agency of Geo. Stokes, Esq.

The steamship *Europa*, which sailed from Boston on Wednesday, will pass Cape Race on Sunday morning, where dispatches (which can be left with Geo. Stokes, at No. 145 Broadway, up to Saturday evening) will be conveyed to her.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Expression of Confidence in Military Movements—An Answer to the Tribune.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1861.

Your correspondent, the *Tribune*, characterizes a letter of mine, which it copies from the TIMES of Monday, as feebly urging "the policy of free criticism on the military strategy and operations of the National forces." To show that this is a very exaggerated statement of the case, it is only necessary to cite a couple of sentences from the very letter, as I find it copied into the *Tribune*. It is as follows:

"I am fully aware of the incompetency of civilians to comprehend the wisdom of military movements, while they are yet pending. But when the event has demonstrated their folly, no such plea in abatement of criticism will answer."

Nothing short of the profound abyss of self-abnegation into which the *Tribune* has plunged, since the battle of Bull Run, could be more modest than this; and that it could be construed into the arrogance of a free criticism upon military strategy, argues a degree of penitential self-renunciation which ascetics may envy, but which the world is apt to attribute to a disordered frame of mind.

The *Tribune* thinks that I answered myself when I remarked in the conclusion of the letter quoted that the reticence of the Press will not "screen glaring incompetency from the censure of an intelligent public." "What harm, then," exclaims the *Tribune*, "can result from that reticence? Let the Press print all the facts, and the public will render a just judgment thereon. It follows that journalistic criticism of military movements is at best supererogatory." So says the *Tribune*. But if the people form correct opinions of the military movements, and if the public voice unanimously condemns the military movements, what harm will be done if the Press reecho the public voice? What harm if the Press give utterance to the "just judgment" of the people? If everybody believes that the war has been feebly prosecuted the public confidence in the head of the War Department is gone, and the mischief is already done. This the *Tribune* assures us will take place, if the facts warrant such a judgment, and therefore there can be no harm in recording the popular verdict in the newspapers.

But the *Tribune's* argument for silence as to the mismanagement of military matters, would be just as good in favor of silence as to civil abuses, and the result of its acceptance would be the destruction of all freedom of the Press and of speech. For if, to infuse correct views of public affairs among the people, it is only necessary to give them the facts without note or comment, why keep up the perpetual wrangle and irritation of parties? This is the very argument of absolutism in favor of passive obedience, and the concession of the *Tribune* is all they could desire.

I admit the impropriety of criticism upon military movements while they are yet pending, because such criticisms give information to the enemy. And if the Press "print all the facts," as the *Tribune* proposes, the same evil consequence will result. But when the battle has been fought there can be no more harm in pointing to the causes which led to defeat, in the one case, than to victory in the other. Nay, the causes of victory may be safely passed over in silence, but to shut our eyes to the causes of defeat is the very folly of the ostrich and the goose, which stick their head in a hiding-place at the approach of danger, and imagine themselves out of sight.

The *Tribune* profoundly regrets that Gen. LYON's force was not larger, yet thinks he had no alternative but to fight. The whole country is of one mind on these points. It then states the question presented in my letter, "But why were not reinforcements sent him?" and proceeds to answer: "The mischief of asking such questions," says your neighbor, "inheres in the fact that there may be a perfectly conclusive answer, which yet cannot be given without increasing the National perils. Suppose the fact to be that the regiments which might have been spared from the banks of the Missouri or Mississippi were not properly equipped or armed—that transportation for their baggage was unattainable—that Cairo, Bird's Point, &c., were threatened by overwhelming force," &c.

Now what I maintain is this: That if any of these suppositions be facts, it argues gross incompetency or malfeasance, or both, in the War Department. If there are regiments without equipments and arms, it is because the War Department has neglected for four long months to provide them. It has neglected to employ all the means at its command to procure them, in this country and in Europe. I know that the *Tribune* is the champion of "Protection to domestic industry;" but would it restrict the Government to the purchase of arms at home, when the rebel enemy is at the gates of the Capital? Would it encourage the Secretary of War to go about among his local constituency peddling contracts for the manufacture of cannon and small arms, shot and shell, while the very existence of the Government is menaced by formidable foes?

To say that arms or munitions of war are needed, is to admit gross incompetency. There has been no lack of money, no lack of warlike stores accessible to our Government, and no lack of men to use them for the defence of the nation.

But the *Tribune* says: "Our Government buys and pays for all it takes; the rebels seize wagons, horses, provisions, and whatever else they may fancy, either paying nothing, or paying in Confederate scrip, not worth so much per barrel as potatoes." The *Tribune* editors need not be told that every Government may take the property of citizens in time of war, to be used against the enemy—giving a receipt for it, of course, and paying for it at a future day, if not on the spot—and if our Government has permitted Gen. LYON to be defeated from extreme delicacy and respect to the present convenience of Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones, who were unwilling to let their wagons and horses go into the Government service, it has shown itself utterly incapable. According to the *Tribune*, the military authorities would suffer St. Louis or Washington to be taken rather than deprive Mrs. Smith or Mrs. Jones of their accustomed ride to town or to church, or Mr. Smith's pigs and chickens of their accustomed allowance of grain. If the Confederates act with the vigor which the *Tribune* attributes to them, they show themselves to be men of sense and purpose; and if our Government acts on the contrary policy, of using no wagon which has not been made by contract, according to a prescribed pattern, and no gun which has not been manufactured at home, and contributed to "home industry," the Confederate bonds are destined to take a rise in the stock market.

OBSERVER.

The American Flax Company.

IMPORTANT MEETING IN LOCKPORT—REMARKS OF S. B. RUGGLES, EX-GOV. HUNT AND OTHERS.

From the Lockport Journal, Aug. 20.

The meeting which assembled at the American Hotel last evening, in pursuance of a call in the evening paper, was one of no ordinary interest. The objects of the meeting were presented by Gov. HUNT, who arose to introduce SAMUEL B. RUGGLES to the meeting, justly and appropriately remarking that Mr. R. should require no introduction to this meeting, as there was no man now living whose efforts had conferred more lasting benefits and blessings on this community, and this section of the State, and he (Mr. R.) was now interesting himself in the question of the production of a new fabric, which, in the opinion of the speaker, promised to be of the greatest importance to the State and to the country. He (Gov. HUNT) had never before been so deeply impressed with the value of a fabric as he had with this flax question, from experiments he had recently witnessed of separating the flax or fibre from the stalk.

Gov. HUNT alluded to the fact that the question had recently been introduced in the New-York Chamber of Commerce by Mr. RUGGLES, and that the experiments had been conducted by HORATIO ALLEN, an engineer of eminent talent and genius.

On witnessing the experiments alluded to, he had used all due efforts to induce the American Flax Company to locate in this county as the most desirable, all things considered. Some point in one of the Northwestern States had been urged, as the material for consumption could there be produced at a much lower price than in Western New-York. But this advantage was in his mind over-balanced by other considerations. Lockport is easy of access from the sea-board; there is machinery in operation here for working iron into any form desired. The Company has been organized and perfected, and the capital subscribed in the City of New-York. They did not ask any persons to take stock here unless they desired so to do.

The establishment of the American Flax Company, in Lockport, making this the nucleus and centre of its operations, he regarded as one of the most important and interesting events connected with the history of our village.

Gov. HUNT said he had made some inquiry in regard to the amount that could be produced to the acre. Farmers somewhat experienced in flax culture, with whom he had conversed, estimated an average yield of two tons per acre, but on this point he was not entirely satisfied, and it was a proper subject of inquiry.

Mr. RUGGLES, in answer to the call of the meeting, made a clear and most interesting explanation of the merits of the invention, in the simplicity and certainty of the scientific principles on which it is based, and its great value, at the present crisis, in cheaply extracting from flax a fibre capable of being substituted for cotton, at least to a considerable extent. The Company who controlled this most important invention had the whole United States for their field of action, but, after careful inquiry, had selected Lockport for their first and principal establishment, as enjoying convenient access at once to the productive flax regions of the interior, and to the centres of manufacturing industry on the sea-board, possessing, too, in its own great hydraulic power, the means of manufacturing the fibre to any desired amount.

He dwelt earnestly on the importance of developing this new branch of industry, not only in increasing the trade and revenue of our canals, and opening new sources of agricultural wealth, but its far higher influence in securing to the Northern States, and to Europe, comparative independence from "*cotton domination*," with which the world has been threatened.

On this latter point he was particularly impressive.

Among the many interesting statistical views which he presented, was the dominant fact that the price of the flax fibre, thus produced and ready for use, would fall far short of the present price of cotton, probably not exceeding *eight*, and certainly within *ten* cents per pound.

In the assumption that an acre of land will produce 1½ tons of flax, (on which point, however, he asked the meeting to procure more accurate information,) and that each ton will produce 300 pounds of fibre, every acre of land thus employed would yield a bale of 450 pounds of fibre. He then depicted the effects of a general culture throughout our State, showing that a million of acres would produce a million of bales. He expatiated on the immense agricultural capacity of our neighboring States north of the Ohio, and the high political importance of this homogeneous culture, as riveting still more strongly the Union, at least, of the Northern States. He dwelt with great felicity and eloquence upon the healthful influence of such a widely-extended branch of industry, both agricultural and manufacturing—the exclusive fruit of free labor. But on this, and the other points, we shall trust to the more extended report of his speech, which we trust he will speedily furnish, and which we do not hesitate to class among the most able and lucid of his many public efforts.

FROM LONG BRANCH.

The Ball in Honor of Mrs. President Lincoln—The Arrangements—Guests, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Thursday, Aug 22, 1861.

The arrangements for the "grand hop," to take place here this evening, in honor of Mrs. President LINCOLN, have been completed, and the expectant guests of the Mansion House are preparing themselves in a quiet way for a season of refined enjoyment which seldom occurs, even at Long Branch. The lowering character of the weather, with a slight shower in the morning, has tended to prevent the attendance of many who would have been present. Such a day, however, is far more enjoyable here than a bright sunshine, which is reflected with too disagreeable intensity from the white sand which constitutes the principal *sail* of this favorite resort. A stiff breeze prevails from the southwest, producing a heavy surf on the beach, which is greatly enjoyed by the bathers who have the courage to venture in. The occasion has also been seized as a favorable one to make an exhibition of the virtues of a life-saving apparatus, which will come off at 3 o'clock P. M. Mrs. LINCOLN will be among the spectators. Thus far Mrs. L. appears to have adhered to her intention of maintaining as much privacy as possible during her visit, which has been undertaken more for the benefit of her health than for the sake of seeing or being seen at a fashionable watering-place.

There are subdued complaints that the wife of the President is not as accessible as she should be, and that she has only taken one or two airings on the beach since she arrived; and some fashionable, as well as some very well bred and genteel persons, both ladies and gentlemen, who have taken the pains to obtain introductions, have failed in their efforts to pay their respects. Perhaps Mrs. L., admonished by the robbery of $7,000 worth of jewelry from one of the lady guests two nights since, is keeping a prudent eye upon her own effects. The unfortunate person referred to is the lady of EDWIN JAMES, the distinguished English barrister, who is one of the most popular and beloved among the visitors at Long Branch. The person arrested for the crime was discharged, notwithstanding there was very strong circumstantial evidence against him.

The programme for the evening consists of a display of fireworks at 8 o'clock, upon the green in front of the Mansion House, with patriotic and operatic music by Dodworth's band, which has been engaged for the occasion. The dining-room, which is capable of accommodating four hundred persons, will be decorated by the American flag, and set off with choice bouquets and evergreens. The carpets in the drawing-room will be taken up and the supper tables set in it for the refreshment of the guests. Dancing will commence at 9 o'clock, and continue without intermission until—the dancers are tired. The affair is to be select. One hundred tickets at $5 each, only have been issued, and while all the ladies of the house are invited, no gentleman but those having tickets with their names indorsed upon them will be admitted. No orders have been issued as to the costumes required, but it is understood that gentlemen will appear in dress coats and white cravats—and, of course, white kids. I left mine at home. The expenses are paid by subscription of not less than five dollars each, which entitles to a ticket. The supper will be dispensed at 12 o'clock; the eating to go on *pari passu* with the terpsichorean recreations. The bill of fare I have not seen, but there are evidences that the repast will fully sustain the reputation of the popular caterer and host of the Mansion House. I notice that a delicate regard to the distinguished guest of the place, or some other motive, has left the entire monopoly of bunting to the Mansion House, which enjoys the sole distinction of an American flag flying over it.

I forgot to mention that among those on the Committee of Arrangements are Senator J. A. McDougall, P. B. Sweeney, O. W. Brennan, John Clancy, J. Melliss and W. J. McGrath.

Waiting to see what will turn up, I close to secure the train which is just about leaving. SAILE.

Oswego Canal Navigation.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Navigation on the Oswego Canal is again interrupted at Mud Lock. The locks will be repaired and boats passed by Sunday afternoon.

[illegible]

From the Cowbuck Magazine.

The Northerners are entitled to more sympathy than they have received from the most influential part of the English Press. They are fighting for an object of real importance. If they were to fight at all, now is their time, and they have received for many years past a series of provocations of the most exasperating kind. It does not, however, follow from this that they are wise in fighting, nor does it follow that they have any just ground to complain of the conduct which our Government has pursued towards them. The wisdom of fighting depends principally on the prospect of success; and on that point, there can be no doubt of the great weight of the arguments pressed on the Northern States by several English papers, and especially with admirable vigor and great knowledge by the *Economist*. These difficulties may be summed up in one. The Constitution of the United States proceeds on the assumption that each member of the Union wishes to maintain it. To enforce it in *invitos* is very like a contradiction in terms. Suppose that the South is utterly defeated and crushed in the field, and that Mr. DAVIS and some others are hanged for treason; and, further, suppose that in the year 1864 the South succeeds, as it has so often succeeded, in electing a Southern President and outmanœuvring the North; the result would be grotesque if were not so melancholy. It would be precisely as if a man sued successfully for the restitution of conjugal rights against a woman, who, after making his life a burden to him, had left him without cause. No doubt he would get the advantage of her company at bed and board, but who would wish for it? To enforce conjugal rights against a woman bent on making her husband wretched, is in a most emphatic way cutting off one's nose to be revenged on one's face, and, to a cool observer, the process now going on in the States is of much the same character. This assumes success, but another familiar proverb shows how doubtful even such success as this must be. One man may take a horse to the water, but twenty cannot make him drink. If they are so minded, the North have a fair prospect of being able to crush the Southern armies, to take their forts, and to reduce any cities which may hold out; but how will they make them send members to Congress, recognize the jurisdiction of the National Courts, and admit the National officers who administer the offices vested by the Constitution in the Congress? A permanent military occupation of every town and village in all the Southern States would be necessary to carry out these objects; and this seems to English observers to be altogether out of the question. If this difficulty were overcome, the State Legislatures would still be protected by the very Constitution which the army of occupation would come to enforce; nor would it be possible, without fatal inconsistency, to prohibit free discussion in newspapers, public meetings, and the like. All this would be fatal to continuous compulsion.

These observations are so obvious and weighty, that any considerate Englishman would, as far as his private opinion went, be decided by them; but those who insist upon them with so much force ought to remember that there is another side to the subject. To advise brave and high-spirited men to permit, or not to resist, the forcible, wrongful destruction of institutions to which they rightly attach the highest value, on the ground that it is extremely difficult to maintain them, is what men who recognize the claims of courage and spirit ought to be loth to do. That the North has right on its side, there can be no doubt. That it has sustained grievous wrongs and insults, is equally plain. Surely it is a question rather for them than for us, whether there is a reasonable prospect of redressing those wrongs by force of arms. A nation, like an individual, may easily overrate difficulties. It is by no means clear that the tone of the South will be so haughty as it is at present, or that their determination to resist will be unanimous after they have felt the weight of the Northern Army. There is no doubt on each side a superabundance of the very fiercest kind of talk, and of protestations of unflinching constancy; but it by no means follows that it would survive the horrors of battles and sieges, and the awful prospect of servile insurrection. At any rate, no one can know whether it will or not till they try. Ireland would have been independent long ago if we had taken the advice of disinterested foreigners about it. In 1857, many writers on the Continent and in the United States supposed that they had proved in the most convincing manner that we never could reconquer India. Nothing that is worth keeping in this world can be kept without an effort; and it is premature to say that fighting is of no use till it has been fairly tried. We have a fair right to dwell on all the difficulties and horrors of the task; but in common justice it must be admitted that the North are fighting in a good cause and for a high stake.

Though it would be hard to deny that some injustice has been done to the Northerners by the tone of the most influential of our newspapers, nothing can be more false in substance or rude in manner than the imputations thrown by the Americans on the policy of the English Government. There is something so puerile in the notion that the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Southerners involves an approval of their proceedings, that it is difficult to argue seriously against it. Unless the Northerners mean to execute their prisoners as murderers and traitors, they must treat them as belligerents. That is, they must recognize the very rights which they blame us for recognizing. No doubt their real grievance is that their vanity has been wounded by the manner in which their performances have been criticised by English writers. The preceding observations are intended to show how far they have a just cause of complaint, but it is highly probable that the fact that we have not taken their demonstrations in quite the same heroic vein as that in which they are made has had as much to do with their ill-temper and bad manners, as the misconception as to the true state of the case, which certainly has pervaded much of our current literature. For this cause of offence no apology and no regret is due. One of the principal services which one nation can render to another, especially where their language and literature are identical, is that of letting them know when they are exposing themselves. In America, both politics and periodical literature have fallen, to a great extent, into the hands of an ill-educated class. The excessive vulgarity of a great part of what they say and write gives far too low a notion of the strong points of the American character, and has a fatal tendency to make their policy as unworthy a representative of the real powers of their minds as their literature unquestionably is. It is very desirable that every reasonable opportunity should be taken of showing the noisy and ill-bred people who have constituted themselves the representatives of the opinions and feelings of the United States, that we rate them exactly at what they are worth, and that their brag and fustian have just as much and just as little effect upon us as the raw-head-and-bloody-bones swagger which were the precursors of the famous battle of the cabbage-garden in 1848. The proposal that the North and South should forget their differences in a joint piratical attack upon Canada and Cuba, is worthy only of the infamous source from which it proceeds. Those who make it ought to recollect that something more than newspaper articles will be wanted to conquer a British colony. Hard words seem at present to be more in their line than broken bones, and they are much less to the purpose.

A Solution.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A possible, if not a probable, solution of the political and social problems that agitate society in this country was presented to my thoughts by reading the proposal you lately quoted from a Richmond paper.

The writer, with the spirit that marks all the movements of those that control public sentiment in that section, urges the forming of an Association, —to be aptly named the "Doomed Band,"—that shall undertake to *destroy by fire* the chief cities of the States that remain loyal to the Constitution and the Union.

The proposition manifests the true character of the Cotton Conspirators, and those who have become subject to their control. It also calls our attention to a new game of war; but which, in some form, two can play at; and it may be that, in the retributive orderings of Providence, this proposal of the rebel writer may have started the idea in which the world is to find the solution of the *great American problem* which now occupies the minds of the nations of the earth.

There is a peculiar significancy in the caution given against accumulating in their warehouses the burning coop of that "kindly" material by which rebellion has been nurtured, and expects lawyer to maintain imperial sway. The risk from *fire*, as well as by the hazards of war, is admitted. This shows that a lurid light is dawning on the darkness that envelops the realm of "King Cotton's" usurped supremacy.

If Samson's hostile proceeding in respect to the "standing corn" of the Philistines should come into the heads—for imitation—of the toiling millions by whose unpaid "sweat of the brow" cotton is raised; or, (since few of them are permitted to read the book where Samson's exploits are reported) if it should be circulated among them by the dusky spectators of the scene, what "Massa MASSAUBA and de secesh done at Hampton," and thus a lesson in their strategy be taken, would not the consequent sudden disappearance of the cotton crop from the fields by combustion, show that motive quickens invention or inflation in every sphere of life, and many questions of the highest import to mankind be thereby quickly solved.

1. For instance, would not such action in the cotton field solve, for all future time, the problem of the boasted resources of the rebels?

2. Would it not at once solve the problem of an "sufficient blockade"?

3. Would it not solve the problems concerning secession and the establishment on the ruins of the Republic of a Slave-founded "Confederacy?"

4. Would not the vast problem of the future destiny of "the peculiar institution" be thus withdrawn from the arena of national controversy, and be conclusively disposed of by its own logic, without a resort to the desolating insurrections and bloodshed that so many fear as the ultimate result of Slavery?

And, perhaps, the hour is not very distant when, through the teachings of MASSAUBA's practical lessons at Hampton, and the threats of the "Doomed Band" at Richmond, aided by the natural instincts of bondmen, there shall come to plantation conspirators a clear conviction of the truth, that if there be "a time to *plant*, there is also" a time to *pluck up* that which is planted.

How many stupendous questions:

"Dies iræ, dies illa,
Solvet (semper) in faville."

SEROUS.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN INCORRIGIBLE SPORT.—An Englishman, known as HARRY JENNINGS, has been exercising a baleful influence for a year or two past upon the youth of the lower part of the City by inducing their attendance at rat-baits, dog-fights and other demoralizing sports, of which he was the presiding genius at Kerrigan Hall, in White-street. Not more than two months ago the conduct of JENNINGS and the frequenters of his establishment became so disorderly and offensive that Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Ward Police, found it necessary to pay the place a visit, and having quietly carried out his plans, the proprietor and more than thirty of his audience found themselves in custody. Most of the prisoners were discharged after receiving a magisterial reprimand, but JENNINGS' case was sent before the Recorder at the Court of General Sessions, where he was found guilty of keeping a disorderly house, and sentenced to pay a fine of $200, as well as to be imprisoned for thirty days in the City Prison. The Recorder afterwards remitted the fine, but JENNINGS underwent the incarceration, obtaining his discharge about four weeks since. This punishment, however, has proved powerless to deter him from pursuing his former vocation, as immediately upon regaining his liberty he fitted up another sporting place, directly adjoining that which he had occupied, and a week's operation has shown himself and his patrons to be guilty of excesses similar to those which formerly brought them to trouble. Under these circumstances, JENNINGS was arrested again, yesterday, and Justice OSBORN held him to answer in bail of $500.

AN ARTFUL BUT UNSUCCESSFUL DODGE.—Yesterday morning, when DENNIS DONOVAN, the porter in the store of Messrs. READ, GARDNER & Co., on the second floor of Nos. 52 and 54 Park-place, had just opened the premises, a man came in, and stated that he was a merchant, who wanted to purchase some goods. DONOVAN informed him that he had better return at a later hour, as none of the proprietors had yet come to business. The stranger, however, said he could wait, and engaged the porter in conversation, which was finally interrupted by the entrance of another man, who inquired for a gentleman occupying another portion of the building. As DONOVAN's back was momentarily turned, the pretended merchant seized a piece of cloth, valued at $50, and was decamping, when he was encountered on the stairs by the carman. The latter suspected the roll of goods had been stolen, and asked DONOVAN if such was the fact. He received an affirmative answer, and the thief was pursued. DONOVAN overtook the fellow just as he entered an Eighth-avenue car in College-place, and placed him in custody of an officer, who took him before Justice KELLY, by whom he was locked up for trial. The prisoner, who is a Russian, is named SAMUEL GRUNSTEIN. His confederate, who inquired for one of the tenants of the building, escaped.

THE INCENDIARY FIRE IN FOURTH-STREET.—The circumstances attending the fire last Monday morning in Mrs. KIRBY's boarding-house, No. 405 Fourth-street, have been made the subject of strict investigation by Fire Marshal BAKER and Capt. TURNBULL, of the Police. Suspicion was at first fastened upon Mrs. KIRBY, who was placed under police *surveillance* but now it is transferred to a man named SOLOMON TUTHILL, who formerly leased the premises in question, and owned most of the household furniture, which was insured for $1,500. DANIEL G. THATCHER, a private watchman, whose post is in Fourth-street, testified that he saw TUTHILL enter the house where he remained awhile, and left half an hour before the fire broke out. It was shown by other witnesses that TUTHILL had no business on the premises, as a difficulty had taken place between his family and Mrs. KIRBY's which resulted in his removing to other quarters some time before. Under these circumstances, Capt. TURNBULL arrested Mr. TUTHILL and took him before Justice STEERS, by whom he was committed, pending an examination into the charge preferred against him. In looking through the premises, the Fire Marshal found no less than six places in the parlors and basement where the fire had been kindled.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—On Thursday morning Mr. ANDREW FREEMAN, residing at No. 40 Jackson-street, came very nearly losing his life, while handling some pieces of timber, at No. 375 South-street. Two of the logs, each weighing at least three tons, in some manner became displaced, and he was caught between them. One arm and several ribs were fractured, and his head was cut and bruised, while it is believed also that he received internal injuries. Officer ELY, of the Sanitary Police, conveyed the poor man home, where he was attended by a surgeon.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found in the river at the foot of Whitehall-street. It was perfectly nude, exhibited no marks of violence, and had probably been in the water but a few days. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case, which resulted in a verdict of death from drowning.

A HUMAN SKULL FOUND IN THE RIVER.—Wednesday afternoon, Mr. A. I. SEELEY, a North-River boatman, while grappling for an anchor off Pier No. 13 North River, hauled up the skeleton of a human being, with a rope and stone attached. Upon reaching the surface, the rope being rotten, broke, taking with it the body, which parted at the neck. He succeeded in getting the skull, but the body was apparently swept away with the tide. The skull is still in his possession, at Pier No. 13 North River. The top of it is covered with oysters.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Board of Supervisors.

THE VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND.

A meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, at the County Jail. The annual report of the Superintendents of the Poor was presented, and referred to a Committee for examination. The report shows that there were in the Almshouse, at the beginning of the year, 1,150 persons; 5,876 were admitted during the year; 33 foundlings were boarded out; 21,023 persons were temporarily relieved—making a total of 28,082 persons relieved or supported, wholly or in part, during the year.

The Volunteer Relief Committee reported that they were nearly out of funds, and $10,000 more was appropriated, making $70,000 thus far appropriated by the Board for the relief of the families of volunteers. A Special Committee of Three was appointed to prepare some plan for the management of the Relief Fund and also to recommend some general plan for raising money by loan, bonds or otherwise. This Committee have thus far expended the following amounts weekly:

Wednesday, June 19	$4,697 50
Wednesday, June 26	5,020 50
Wednesday, July 3	5,951 50
Wednesday, July 10	5,949 00
Wednesday, July 17	6,047 00
Wednesday, July 24	6,846 00
Wednesday, July 31	6,195 50
Wednesday, Aug. 7	5,596 00
Wednesday, Aug. 14	4,909 50
Total	$51,612 25
Contingent expenses to Aug. 14	415 76
Total	$52,028 01

This does not include the payments made during the week ending yesterday.

The County Treasurer was directed, by resolution, to demand of the Excise Commissioners the money received by them for licenses, and in case of non-compliance, to commence proceedings to recover the same.

The Treasurer submitted the receipts of fees in his office for the year ending July 31 last, as amounting to $4,510.

The Board adjourned to Sept. 3.

THE REBEL POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—Last Monday the counsel for the Rebel Police Commissioners, now confined in Fort Lafayette, applied to the County Court for an order to compel the Sheriff to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against him, as for a contempt, on the ground that his returns to the attachment and precept were improper; counsel contending that he should have called out all the force in the county to enforce a compliance with the order of the Court. Yesterday Judge GARDNER responded as follows: "I decline to make an order requiring the Sheriff to show cause why, &c., because I believe the Sheriff to have acted in good faith in his attempt to execute the two processes, and consider, therefore, his return as sufficient."

LONG ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.—The First Regiment of Long Island Volunteers, Col. ALLEN, did not get off on Wednesday, as was expected. It appears that the portion of the corps at Fort Schuyler was taken on board a steamer, and proceeded to Fort Hamilton, with a view of receiving the balance of the regiment. Arriving there, Col. BURKE, in command of the Fort, ordered one half of the regiment to remain, and Col. ALLEN declined to leave with only a part of his command.

SUICIDE.—Mrs. JOHN DUCIE, residing at No. 6 Doughty-street, committed suicide yesterday morning, by jumping into the East River. The loss of several children preyed so heavily upon the deceased as to affect her mind.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters. Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

BLIVEN—DAWSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, by Rev. H. De Hass, Mr. J. B. F. BLIVEN to Miss LIZZIE A. DAWSON, both of Brooklyn.

SCHIFFLIN—SCHUMANN.—In Hoboken, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 21, by Rev. Prof. Stein, of New-York, PHILIP SCHIFFLIN to Miss CONSTANCE SCHUMANN.

MOORE—TIBBETTS.—On Thursday, Aug. 1, by Rev. John A. Staats, of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Preakness, N. J., DAVID MOORE to Miss MARGARET W. TIBBETTS, both of New-York City.

DIED

RUCKEL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, ELIZABETH RUCKEL, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her nephews, Samuel and John H. Ruckel, are invited to attend her funeral, at Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 20th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

DEVENNY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, GEORGE DEVENNY.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 137 Madison-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, also the members of Mosaic Lodge No. 418, of F. & A. M.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, MATTHEW STEVENS, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John Marshall, No. 514 9th-av., on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HALSEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, after a short and severe illness, AGNES STUART, wife of Henry S. Halsey, and daughter of John Phyfe, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, at 11 A. M., from the residence of her father, No. 88 West 20th-st.

DAWSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 22, Mrs. ISABELLA DAWSON, aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 154 East 34th-st.

HUTCHINSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 22, suddenly, Mrs. LUCY HUTCHINSON, widow of the late David Hutchinson, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 191 Grand-st., without further invitation.

MONTANYE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, AMANDA VAN SICE, wife of Wm. H. Montanye, aged 36 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 117 4th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., this day, (Friday,) 23d inst.

CHILDS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 21, CLARENCE, infant son of Charles M. and Augusta Childs, aged 9 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 14 West 20th-st., at 3 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon.

DOUGLASS.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 22, OLIVER CROMWELL, son of Benjamin Douglass, of Fort Washington, aged 14 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, this day, (Friday,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

RAMSAY.—In Flushing, on Thursday, Aug. 22, JANE L. RAMSAY, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Methodist Church, Flushing, at 3½ o'clock this (Friday) afternoon.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DANA.—In Eastchester, on Thursday, Aug. 22, MARY CRITTENDEN, only child of Charles H. and Kate P. Dana, aged 8 months.

PECK.—In Portchester, N. Y., HENRY A. PECK, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, James H. Peck, Portchester, this (Friday) morning, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. New-Haven Railroad trains leave 27th-st. at 7 and 9¾ A. M.

FENNO.—In Mount Upton, Chenango County, on Saturday, Aug. 17, FRANCIS UPTON FENNO, Esq., in the 42d year of his age.

PIER.—In Fishkill, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, SYLVESTER PIER, Esq., aged 74 years.

The funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, at Brinckerhoffville, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S.
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 449.—AUG. 22, 1861.
72, 70, 53, 28, 49, 41, 74, 66, 52, 48, 73, 34.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 450.—AUG. 22, 1861.
14, 22, 4, 63, 61, 48, 1, 37, 68, 39, 34, 10.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SOLDIERS' RATIONS.

OFFICE COM. GENERAL SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1861.

Messrs. EDITORS: From the numerous letters which have been referred to this office complaining of the want of food, and the bad quality of that furnished by the Commissariat to the volunteers, I am led to believe that a brief statement of the truth may give satisfaction to the public mind.

Before the action of the last Congress the ration (used by the Army for many years) furnished to the volunteers was as follows:

¾ pound of pork or bacon, or 1¼ pound of fresh or salt beef.

18 ounces of bread or flour, or 12 ounces of pilot bread, or 1¼ pound of corn meal.

TO 100 RATIONS.

8 quarts of beans or peas, or 15 pounds of rice, or 140 ounces of desiccated potatoes, or 88 ounces of desiccated mixed vegetables;
10 pounds of coffee;
15 pounds of sugar;
4 quarts of vinegar;
1¼ pound of adamantine candles;
4 pounds of soap; and
2 quarts of salt.

This ration had been found, by long experience in the Regular Army, to be ample.

Congress, by an act of the last session, increased this ration until it is now as follows:

¾ pound of pork or bacon, or 1¼ pound of fresh or salt beef;
22 ounces of bread or flour, or 1 pound of pilot bread.

TO 100 RATIONS.

8 quarts of beans, 10 pounds of rice or hominy, and 1 pound of potatoes three times a week, or a substitute therefor;
10 pounds of coffee;
15 pounds of sugar;
4 quarts of vinegar;
1¼ pound of adamantine candles;
4 pounds of soap, and
2 quarts of salt.

Extra issues of molasses are occasionally made.

This ration, if cared for and properly cooked, is *more than can be eaten*, and this ration *the Government is ready to furnish*.

The method of procuring it for the regiments is simple: Each Captain of a Company makes to his Colonel a return, stating the number of men in his Company and the number of days drawn for, signed by him. These Company returns are consolidated by the regimental Quartermaster, and signed by the Colonel. This return is an order on the depôt or brigade Commissary for that quantity of stores; and it is the duty of the regimental Quartermaster to see that he receives the full amount, and that it is all of good quality.

When the stores reach the regiment, it is the duty of each Captain to see that his Company receive their due, as drawn for by him on his return, and that the quality is good.

If the Regimental Quartermaster and Captains attend to their duty, the men must receive their full allowance as set forth in the ration above; and not an article but of good quality.

The Government has on hand ample supplies of the very best quality, and is desirous of doing full justice to the volunteers. If the volunteers do not receive it, the fault is that of their own officers.

J. P. TAYLOR, A. C. G. Sub.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SOME COPIES of New-York *Times* of Sunday, July 14. Apply at subscription desk, New-York *Times* Office.

MILITARY.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS! THE COUNTRY [illegible]

[illegible]

Officers and recruits can find quarters [illegible] the Union and Continental Hotels, [illegible] newly furnished rooms [illegible] Leland's Westchester House, Bowery and [illegible] European plan. Usual price, 50 cents [illegible] per day. W. W. LELAND & CO., Proprietors.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, New-York, [illegible] No. 19 White-st., New-York, Aug. 22, 1861.

THE COMMANDERS OF [illegible] accepted by the War Department [illegible] port at this office, without delay, the [illegible] ormited and present ready for [illegible] present who have been mustered, and [illegible] counts of all officers in their command [illegible] recruiting service, and the location of their [illegible] reporting in person at this office I will explain [illegible] visions made by the Department for [illegible] tion, subsistence and transportation of [illegible]

D. B. [illegible]
Lieut.-Col. Fifth Cavalry, [illegible] Officer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BASSFORD'S TUCK AGLING TABLES,
for Ladies, 10 Fashion-st. or 8 Astor-pl.

CHALLENGE TIME WORLD FOR $1,000.
Tiffany Optic Institute, Reception Landing, L. I.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP
to cover with umbrella. It can be used on an umbrella, in any position. Formed on the principle of an umbrella. It can be opened and closed with one hand. Packed in a small compass. Can be carried in the pocket. Every lady and gentleman should have one. Sold by the inventor, 1 Astor-pl., New-York. Agents wanted in every city in the country.

TO CLOTH AND LOOK LIKE VAPE MANURE.
Twenty-four varieties and qualities; one sample will convince any one of its superiority. Also, four varieties of Peruvian guano, for sale by the manufacturer, JOHN H. REED, 55 Pine-st., New-York.

TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN BROWN & CO., No. 318 Canal-st., New-York, offer for sale 1,000 Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Carpet-bags, Shawl-straps, &c., at 20 per cent less than regular prices. Also, 100 cases of Boots and Shoes, which they will sell at 25 per cent less than regular prices.

TRUNKS.—A. A. THOMPSON & CO., No. 318 Canal-st., New-York, offer for sale 1,000 Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Carpet-bags, Shawl-straps, &c., at 20 per cent less than regular prices.

TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN BROWN & CO., No. 318 Canal-st., New-York, offer for sale 1,000 Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Carpet-bags, Shawl-straps, &c., at 20 per cent less than regular prices.

**TRUNKS

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] & CO.
[illegible] New-York.
[illegible] Credits for travelers
[illegible] STATES, CANADA, WEST
[illegible] on all the principal cities
[illegible] Florida, for sale in Europe.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
[illegible] of London, as agents of Messrs. DUN-
[illegible] & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby
[illegible] will receive money on account of
[illegible] they will issue, free of charge, letters
[illegible] of £10 and upwards, available in
[illegible] the Continent of Europe.
[illegible] payable at all the principal cities and
[illegible] the United States, Canada, West Indies, South
[illegible].

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau-sts.,
New-York.
Buy and sell exchange, loans, to suit, on ALSOP & CO., [illegible], Eng., and Paris, France. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 489 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts.
This Bank has received on deposits during the last [illegible] months,
$501,926 22.
G. G. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. F. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

TREASURY NOTES, 7 3-10 ISSUE.
For payment of duties or for investment,
Bought and sold by
RICHARD SCHELL, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock M., at which time they will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.
The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1882.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the highest prices or rates proposals are accepted will be required to be paid in the Chamberlain's Office of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF ERIE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (LAKE SHORE DIVISION.) No. 32 WALL-ST., New-York, July 15, 1861.
TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this Trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Two Dollars on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.
Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board.
EDWIN HARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 2d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of the Sycamore Mountain Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 9 Pine-st., in this City, on the first Monday in September next, at 12 o'clock. Aug. 13, 1861. Z. PLATT, Secretary.

U. S. 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Parties wishing to invest in these notes can have their purchases made by remitting to ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway,
Cash Capital, $500,000.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THIRTY per Cent. on which scrip will be issued to policy-holders entitled thereto on the 1st of October next.
Also, a semi-annual cash dividend to Stockholders of FOUR per cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 8, 1861.
SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, to the Stock registered in New-York City, at Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the Twenty-third day of August instant.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Treasurer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.
Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Aug. 10, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the net earnings of this Company for the past three months, payable to Stockholders at this office on THURSDAY, 22d inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on the 23d inst.
By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer Books closed from 16th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Sec't'y.

DIVIDEND.—NO. 67 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of this City have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1833,)
No. 60 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON us before they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperlaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 16 Chambers-st.
TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court Room (Room No. 9) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.
Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 9 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 10, 1861.
WM. JAY HASKETT, President of the Board.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.
The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for thirty days; to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a guard.
The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.
The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work; boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of the description, and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.
The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.
The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the plan, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of the machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.
The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.
The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.
Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.
The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.
The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.
The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.
The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.
The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.
The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.
These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.
Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.
The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.
1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.
2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.
3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.
4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date of the time he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.
The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.
The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.
An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.
No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.
Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.
Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.
The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made, in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.
FORM OF OFFER.
I, (or we) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:
For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.
The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.
If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.
NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*
Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)
Form of Guarantee.
We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)
I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe—A pair of bay carriage horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $8,000 by parties already established in the business, or satisfactory arrangements would be made with a responsible party as agent, for the manufacture of Decarbonized steel for pistol and rifle barrels. Address for three days A. B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER.—Wanted, in a legitimate brokerage business fully established and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year, even in these times; location and association unexceptional.
BIGGS & ROSSETER, No. 73 Nassau-st.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. P. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 189 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $8; silver, $4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

(SEAL OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.) STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 31, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for the full term of eight years;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everett;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1859.
SEC. 14. The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.
Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. JAMES SON A. RISLEY, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT ALL the creditors of FRANCIS BALL, an insolvent debtor, be required to show cause, if any they have, before me, on the 2d day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the Court-house in White Plains, in Westchester County, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts.—Dated Aug. 14, 1861.
WM. H. ROBERTSON, County Judge, Westchester County.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE LONG BRANCH.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 4 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 25, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 26, 1½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 28, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.
John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 3:50 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 4:10 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 26, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 12 M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 4 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 2, 6 P. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 3 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 6 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMBOATS.—THE AURORA, FOR PEEKSkill and intermediate landings, will, on SUNDAY MORNING, leave Jay-st. Pier at 7¾ o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS EXTRA LARGE HOUSE ON TWENTY-THIRD-ST. AT AUCTION.
(In consequence of the owner going abroad.)
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—The valuable four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 68 East 23d-st., north side, near 4th-av. The house is 20.3 by 46 feet, with three-story extension; very complete, in perfect order, and tastefully decorated; all the modern improvements throughout; elegant marble mantels throughout the house, brought from Italy. Terms will be liberal. Lot 22.3x100 feet. Possession immediately, if required. For cards of admission and full particulars, apply at the auctioneers' office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

I HAVE THIS DAY DISSOLVED ALL CONnection and withdrawn from the Manhattan Express Company. Westcott, Dodd & Co.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861. ROBT. F. WESTCOTT.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Second Cabin Passage.....$75
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
Ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cape Race.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. [illegible]
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Stephenson.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, (new building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-heads, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, ESCORT, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SEA FLOWER, CAMBRIA,
sailing, together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, in case of accidents, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

FOR HAVANA,
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. RICHARD ADAMS,
armed with rifled cannon and manned with United States seamen from the Navy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.
Passengers must procure their passports from the Government, and have them indorsed by the Spanish Consul.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	35

Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60.
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $80 and $100. Steerage, from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NON-arrival of the ETNA, the EDINBURGH will be dispatched in her place, and leave at the usual hour, 24th inst., and the regular weekly departures of this Company's steamers will continue as heretofore.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY.....Sept. 14
On MONDAY.....Oct. 14
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, Capt. C. H. E. Judkins, Commander, will sail from the stream on

City Auto-Bank Comm., Friday, August 26, 1861

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

MORE BOTHER WITH RICKLES.

ARTHRITIS DEFORMANS OF THE KNOCKED KNEE.

According to instructions, the men forming this regiment began to assemble at the Armory at 6 o'clock, Saturday evening, yesterday morning, as it proved to be. After some little delay, during which our reporter went and got some Cut Plug, and thinking it was about time to go home and rest an occasion, the men were marched to quarters, and the roll called, when it was found that a number were absent, but every man who was present was there on time, and ready for business. Some of our patriotic citizens might see to this before the men leave the City.

MISCELLANOUS MILITARY MATTERS.

THE FREMONT REGIMENT.

The Fremont Regiment, Col. Rosa, at present encamped at the Twin Bay Brewery, Kent Forty-fifth-street, yesterday mustered the four companies that have been selected, as follows: Company A, Capt. Treere, company B, Capt. Pfaus; Company C, Capt. Muhlbauer; Company D, Capt. Riegel. There has been ready for the field for the last week, but the delay in the departure of the companies have been owing to the non-arrival of the uniforms, which are now in the hands of the Quartermaster, and will be issued to-day. The officers of the companies are as follows: Company A, Capt. Treere; Company B, Capt. Pfaus; Company C, Capt. Muhlbauer; Company D, Capt. Riegel. There has been quite a number of applications for positions in the regiment, but the quota is full, and no more can be received. Some reference should be made to the Colonel of the regiment in regard to the issue of stars to the sprigs of the people. Col. Rosa has reported that, in case of promotion, he has the promise of the Governor to be appointed Brigadier-General, and in case he is so appointed, he will take with him the Fremont Regiment. Some reference should also be made to the Colonel of the regiment in regard to the issue of shoulder-straps, as it is said that the Governor has refused to issue them to the officers of the regiment, on the ground that the Colonel has not been promoted. Some reference should also be made to the Colonel of the regiment in regard to the issue of shoulder-straps, as it is said that the Governor has refused to issue them to the officers of the regiment, on the ground that the Colonel has not been promoted.

Col. John B. Montgomery, on officer attached to the school of the United States, is fully authorized and is ready to receive all applications for appointment to the Regular Army, and to examine candidates for the same. Everything relating to the duties of the said station. Everything appertaining to recruiting, as soon as mustered in. Application to be made to Lieut. Monahan, at the Recruiting Office, and only to be opened and volunteers would look thither, anxious and willing to fight for the preservation of the Union. Lately immense efforts in the Adjutant-General's Department given unusual facilities for recruiting, and ought to have been from the Adjutant-General's Department given unto the Colonel himself has been instructed. It is a recruit deserts after being mustered into the United States service, is liable to be Court-martialed and shot. For the past few days recruiting has been much more successful.

M. Gozzer W. Rooks, the keeper of the City Hall, has in charge two splendid regimental flags, intended for the Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., now stationed at Sandy Hook, Maryland. The colors cost $500, the Common Council having appropriated that amount to defray the expenses of manufacturing. The poles are surmounted with gilt spear-heads and battle-axes. The State flag has a blue field. The device in the centre is the State coat-of-arms and motto, "Excelsior," with a scroll both above and below; the whole encircled by a wreath of laurel. The United States flag has thirty-three gilt stars sparkle in the blue ground surrounding. The reason of there being only thirty-three stars is that the colors were ordered long before the admission of Kansas and Minnesota into the Union. The flags were presented to the commanding General.

Brevetting. Col. Fiskaya went on to state, had been arranged for your departure; your rations and transportation have been provided for you by me. Above the shield are thirteen stars, and also Above the shield are thirteen stars, and also made a requisition on the Quartermaster of the State for transportation, which caused a little temporary delay, but his morning he received the following letter, which settled the case:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1861. }

Sir: A question arose in the transportation of the regiments were made for its transportation. Commander of the 4th Regiment Excelsior Brigade, and which changed as to time and place of embarkation, I deemed it proper to interpose the Commanding General, of the building told the men that they were not going to the hundredth any longer, but their real work was about to commence. If they would decide to go to the Barracks they would be entitled to their pay, but their real work was about to commence. If they would decide to return to their tents and their pay would be stopped. Quarters to be kept clean, and the Confederates would not, they said, make an advance upon the National lines as long as they had a company left to defend them. Col. Fiskaya then addressed the men in a few words, and after parting with three cheers for Col. Fiskaya, they returned to their tents, and the matter was dropped.

Col. Fiskaya was then called upon, and